



Tenth Year, No. 35

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916

Per Year \$1.50

Red Cross Notes

Communicated:

The Red Cross Society of Canada is urgently calling for more funds and more workers in consequence of the increased number of casualties, owing to the larger number of our boys in the field and the forward move in the Somme and other places.

It is duty, and should be the pleasure, of the people of Gleichen and district to help forward these most noble cause, viz., that of helping and succoring our wounded soldiers.

It is owing to them and to their devotion to their country and empire that we are enabled to stay at home and fulfil our ordinary duties. In looking over the list of Red Cross members and subscribers of cash and work, it is noticed that so far very few of the farmers in the Gleichen district figure therein. This should not be the case. Our farmers should remember that it is mainly owing to the army and the navy of the British Empire that they are enabled to harvest their crops in safety and realize such prices as have ruled this season.

Every farmer in this district is making a profit of somewhere round one dollar per bushel from every bushel he sells. Can they not donate say five cents per bushel to aid our Red Cross?

Had not the British navy cleared the waters of the German-Hun ships there would have been little or no commerce going across the Atlantic, and, therefore, no shipments of wheat would have been made and the prices consequently would have ruled very low, owing to shipments being held up.

Farmers, you are getting such prices as never before. It is up to you to show your property with those who have been the cause of your realizing such great gains.

If you can fancy or conceive of such a thing as our navy being destroyed by the Germans, whose would our commerce be then? The Atlantic and Pacific would be overrun with German war ships and our commerce ended. Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal on the east, Vancouver and Victoria on the west probably in ruins, and our wheat instead of finding a ready market at such high prices would be locked up in the elevators and granaries.

And not up to our farmers to do their share and not leave it to the people of the Cities and towns to uphold our Red Cross work.

While some of our farmers in this district have subscribed liberally a large number have not yet done so, and we would point out that at such a time and for such a cause it is the duty of all, without any exception to give their help to the cause of their power.

Our soldiers are giving their lives. What are we giving? Think it over.

J. M. Telford has given a fine three-year-old steer which is to be disposed of in a unique manner. On the half the proceeds from the sale to the Saliors' Relief Fund and the other half divided equally between the Red Cross Society and the Gleichen Fund. This generous donation is much appreciated.

Your school friend at the front will appreciate a steel mirror for Christmas. For sale at Gaudaur's New Jewellery store.

Wheat got to \$1.08 in Calgary and \$1.00 in Winnipeg this week.

Namaka Brief Items

A bazaar will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall on Friday, December 23rd. Further particulars later.

A meeting of the Red Cross Society will be held at Mrs. T. A. Thurston's home on Wednesday, November 15th, to dress dolls and make other arrangements for the bazaar.

Threshing is being delayed by the weather at the time of writing. Most of the threshing sound and providing the weather is favorable threshing will be resumed in a few days.

The Namaka Lodge I. O. O. F. received an official visit from T. W. Miller, the Grand Master of the province. The third degree was conferred and the grand master gave a most instructive and interesting address. Refreshments were served about 11 o'clock and a very pleasant evening was ended soon after.

Mr. LaZerte, the school inspector, will have an interesting address in the Namaka school house on Friday evening next, at 7:30. It is hoped there will be a large attendance from all around the district as Mr. LaZerte is a recognized educational expert and his address will be sure to throw some light on "Education in our Rural Schools".

At the monthly meeting of the Red Cross Society \$400 was voted to headquarters, being the proceeds of a box social, etc., and the amount to the Provincial Fund C. R. C. S. and \$100 to the Empire (Our Day) Fund. At the suggestion of Miss Pinkham it was decided to endorse a letter in the Princess Patricia's Hospital to be known as the "Namaka letter". A committee was formed to send Christmas stockings to the front. Miss Shouldice is in charge of this part of the work.

Very Narrow Escape

"A 50-pound block of granite, hurled 80 feet with cannon-belt velocity by dynamite used in building operations, crashed through a window at the Kootenay Lake hospital, missed Mrs. Ruth Gordon and three-year-old Dorothy Hamar by inches and smashed a living stove to atoms. Both are patients."

Mrs. Gordon was leaning low over a table watching the work on adjacent ground of constructing a new hospital building when the granite fell a few inches above her head. She would have been too fortunate if she had been sitting upright.

"Dorothy Hamar, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamar of Fairview, was in a crib. The rock passed just above it.

"Live coals and ashes were scattered over the ward where the rock hit the stove. Action by the nurses prevented a fire."

The above is from the Nelson, B. C. Daily News. Dorothy is a niece of A. G. G. Hamar of Gleichen and her father and mother formerly resided here. The little girl has been in the hospital twice and now is dangerously ill with bronchitis pneumonia but is said to be improving.

Every young and old man should own a farm free of mortgage or any debt. Then he need not worry about old crop cropping up.

Farmers Must Have All Beef Stamped

Whether a farmer may slaughter his own animals and sell the meat seems to be a vexed question in some districts in Alberta. The farmer, of course, holds neither butchers' nor packers' license, and Section 184 of the Stock Inspection Act, 1915, is quoted as an authority on the matter against the farmer. The section reads as follows: "It shall not be lawful to offer for sale in any city or town in the province by other than a licensed butcher unless the hide taken from the carcass from which such beef was obtained and each quarter of such carcass have been inspected by an inspector of stock or a brand reader, and such hide and each quarter have been stamped by the stock inspector or brand reader with an official stamp authorized by the Minister."

The section seemingly refers to beef alone, and therefore mutton or pork can be sold without restriction. As to the sale of beef it applies only when it is sold in an incorporated city or town. Presumably the restriction was put on to prevent beef from stolen animals being sold in large places where detection would be difficult.

If a farmer or other person who does not hold a butchers' license desires to offer beef for sale in an incorporated city or town, he must have the hide of the animal and each quarter inspected and stamped by a stock inspector or by a brand reader.

But then would the stamping of each quarter by a brand reader be any protection to the consumer against diseased beef?

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table took effect on Sunday, June 4th, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 18—west bound—2:06
" 3—west bound—14:55
" 14—east bound—24:00
" 4—east bound—15:52

Tonight, Thursday, a Naval Concert is to be given in the Gleichen Hall, accompanied by stereoscopic views of the war, the sailors and the navy by J. A. Irvine of Calgary. S. Bacon Hillecock, M.L.A., of Calgary is to deliver an interesting address and he is said to be a very funny and interesting speaker. A number of patriotic songs have been arranged and a pleasant and profitable evening is assured. The admission will be free and everybody is invited, but at the close a collection will be taken up in aid of the Red Cross Relief Fund. A recruiting officer will be present to give every person an opportunity to enlist with the Navy.

The coal situation looked rather serious Saturday, but Brown's Transfer got in a carload and relieved the situation. It has been most difficult for dealers to get their orders filled and now there is some talk of a coal miners strike in some days attending Supreme Court in Regina. A rise of 25 per cent in wages.

Fresh Eggs

The call requires that a number of items are left out this cause of two of our staff a couple of days attending Supreme Court in Regina. A rise of 25 per cent in wages.

Specials at Busy Store

Robin Hood Flour worth \$5.15 at mill can be bought at Ramsey's for \$5 spot cash, one sack or twenty, if wanted, to a customer any time of the week.

Men's one buck overalls at Ramsey's \$1.35, boys \$1.25. Men's rubbers 75c, ladies rubbers 60c, misses rubbers 45c, and child 40c.

Talk about Saturday specials. Here is one by Ramsey of the Busy Store. 250 cases No. 1 eastern tomatoes, now \$5.50 wholesale on sale Saturday at Ramsey's at \$5.75, \$3.10, tin at that; only one rate to a customer.

Ramsey of the busy store hands out prices equal to and in most cases better than so called specials and gives his usual 5 per cent discount, or a 10 per cent discount in coupons to apply on silverware. It is giving away to his customers. You will wander far before you strike anything better than Busy Store prices.

The Busy Store of J. A. Ramsey sold all their fall buy of fur coats during the cold days last week and on Monday night Ramsey sold up to Calgary and bought a manufacturer's range of fur coat samples, comprising 15 No. 1 racoon coats which will be on sale Saturday morning at prices which will be a real sensation as racoon coats bought in regular way are now almost as dear as beaver. Look out for fashions.

A gigantic sale of a carload of high-class apples at Ramsey's Busy Store on Saturday, November 18. A car of 540 cases of choice B. C. apples held up in Calgary was bought by J. A. Ramsey for a big apple demonstration Saturday. The prices will be the lowest apples have ever been bought for in the history of Gleichen. All choice varieties. Watch the crowds and the scramble for these apples Saturday. None sold until Saturday morning.

Watch Gleichen Drive

Pie Archie MacLeod of Quamtown is happy in the arrival of a daughter at Gleichen on Nov. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Irison are receiving the congratulations of the friends of the late Mrs. Irison. It is a daughter.

Frank McFarlane has been wearing his broadest smile since Friday, November 10th. Frank says it is the little girl that got over-ridden Gleichen.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Robinson were the happiest people in Gleichen Monday morning, November 13th. It was another girl.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hall went up to Calgary Sunday afternoon and on Monday morning he telephoned back that a son and heir had arrived and mother and child were doing well. Congratulations.

Butter 45c

The threshers state that at E. T. Doten's farm they threshed ten days attending Supreme Court in Regina. A rise of 25 per cent in wages.

Coming Events

Charges are 25c per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL. Monday—Ad. change required by noon at CALL office.

Nov. 16—British Saliors Relief Fund entertainment.

Nov. 15—Nissen Bros. auction.

Nov. 25—J. M. Telford's auction sale.

Nov. 18—The Farmer's Institute meeting.

Nov. 25—Peg o' My Heart.

Dec. 2—Gleichen District Agricultural Association annual meeting.

The CALL to Dec. 31, 1917, \$1.50

If you have a friend in the trenches send him a life saver in the form of a steel penknife. They cost \$2.50 each at Gaudaur's New Jewellery Store.

Do you want a heater? Go to James' Hardware and inspect his stock.

Floor \$5.15

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted. Best Grain for sale and wanted. Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will be given freely by best quality published under this heading.

Send reading notices 7.5c for each insertion and 10c for each over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication insert MONEY guarantee each notice.

HOUSE TO RENT—6 Rooms. All new floor papers and wall paper. Also wood-work varnished. Apply to Phone 120.

FOR SALE—One 1910 Hatchback (motor), 30 hp. engine, gives good results. Also two-year-old Goldies. Would trade for poultry. Miss Williams, Princess Farm, Gleichen.

\$5 REWARD—For recovery of a black gelding, weight 1200 lbs., tall pulled and collar marks on shoulders, unbranded, 5 years old. W. J. McCulloch, Melville.

ESTRAY—Two year old light red steer, white face, branded left hip.

White cow 5 years old, same brand. \$10 reward for information leading to their recovery. Apply to T. W. Macriott, Gleichen.

ESTRAY—Two mares, bay weight about 1200 lbs. and from foot.

30 light bay, grey mare weight about 1400 lb. right shoulder. Let 6 miles east of Gleichen on Oct. 21st. \$30 reward for each. G. Binard, 3 miles north Ouelletville, P. Q.

FOR SALE—Four roomed house, with stable and five lots. Cheap for cash. Apply A. E. Jones, Gleichen, Alta.

FOR SALE—71 roomed house and three connected sections of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control sections of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left side or on right side of left side and left hip, from July 1, 1910, to November 15, 1916. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter McHugh, Adson, Blinn Creek P. O., Alta.

LOST—Oct. 21, near Ouelletville. A black and gold yearling, gold and silver eye, collar "J. McJ" initials on face. Apply to Dr. Ross, Gleichen.

\$50 reward will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control sections of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left side or on right side of left side and left hip, from July 1, 1910, to November 15, 1916. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter McHugh, Adson, Blinn Creek P. O., Alta.

The Farmers Supply Co.

Stock on Sale Saturday

at

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

Having purchased the above stock at a rate on the dollar we will offer same for sale at reduced prices on Saturday.

Mr. Archie Hawthorne is coming over with us and we will do our best to see his old customers receive every attention.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Hawthorne to take over the customers receiving thirty days credit and to continue as formerly.

The stock will all be moved over to our store ready for business by next Saturday morning.

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

THE CASH STORE

Just Arrived and for Sale

ANOTHER SHIPMENT

11 Cars of Cattle

Car of cows.

Calves and sucklings

2 and 3-year steers

Yearling calves

700 Head of Cattle Altogether

For full information apply to

G. F. Taylor

Gleichen, - Alta.

SIR PENYVERN'S WIFE

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDEN

Word, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)

There was no one about, or at least there was no one in sight, and not a sound to be heard but the queer little night noises of country-side and woodland.

He launched his frail craft without much difficulty, boarded it with less ease, and pushing off into the middle, resumed the operation of dragging the slimy and stagnant water.

But his efforts were all in vain. Not once during a lengthy and careful search did he come upon anything to induce the belief that the body had been hidden in the pond; and although he could not feel certain that it was not there, after all, his doubts were but few.

Since others besides himself had been at work in the search, it must by this time have been fairly extensive, and so far it was clear there had been no result.

Disappointed and yet relieved, miserable and tortured by every sort of doubt and fear, Sir Penyvern carried his canoe back to the boathouse and returned to the mansion.

It was growing late, and the ladies had retired. It was Fenner who, sitting noiselessly about the hall, came upon his master suddenly as the latter, very wet and with his clothes stained with weed and slime, was crossing the floor towards the staircase.

Apparently the butler guessed the occupation in which his master had been engaged. He gave him a shrewd look.

"Everybody looked in the same place," Sir Penyvern said, "I think," he whispered, as his master met his look, "let me help you off with those wet things, sir."

"Yes, and pack my bag. I've got to go away at once. I'll leave a letter to be given to her ladyship in the morning."

Fenner looked perturbed.

"Not the lawyers, I hope, sir," he ventured demurely.

"Well, I'm taking the first step in their direction, I'm afraid, Fenner," said Sir Penyvern, gravely, as he went upstairs.

Half an hour later he had changed his wet clothes for dry ones, written a very short letter to his wife in which he informed her that he was going away "on business," and would be back within forty-eight hours, and had left the house with his travelling bag in his hand and his rug over his arm.

Fenner stood watching his master from the doorway as well as the faint moonlight allowed.

He knew that the journey was urgent indeed, which took his master away in the middle of the night, when there were no trains running.

Perhaps he guessed the truth, that the state of Sir Penyvern's mind made immediate movement necessary so that even the apparently purposeless exertion of a long walk to a distant railway station, where he would have some hours to wait for the train to take him on his way was preferable to spending another hour under the roof of the house where a hideous and cruel mystery baffled him at every turn.

By the middle of the following day Sir Penyvern found himself again at the peaceful vicarage, where his wife's old guardians, the Gellibrands, welcomed him cordially, but with a certain unmistakable timidity and reserve.

He challenged them almost at once.

"I suppose you are not very much surprised to see me," he said, addressing the vicar, as soon as they were for a moment alone together.

"Well, Daphne wrote to my wife a few days ago, and from the letter we gathered that—well, that things were not going quite so well as they ought to do. I gathered that it was Lady Acrisie's being at the Hall that was not quite congenial to you."

"Only that?" snapped Sir Penyvern. "Is that all Daphne said?"

"No, not that she really said nothing. We inferred it must be that."

"I wish it were nothing more serious. Mr. Gellibrand, Daphne has got herself involved in an affair which is threatening to ruin us altogether. Did she tell you nothing about the disappearance of a man who was employed by us?"

"Oh, yes! She said it was a great mystery, and that you were much upset about it."

The vicar was looking grave.

"That's putting it very mildly. Daphne is being blackmailed."

Mr. Gellibrand stared at him without speaking. Meanwhile Mrs. Gellibrand came softly into the room and looked at the two gentlemen with troubled eyes. Her husband turned to her quickly.

"Sir Penyvern has brought bad news, my dear," he said, drawing her into the conversation with simple trust in her good sense in a difficulty.

"Of Daphne? I was afraid so, from the tone of her letters."

"I've come," said Sir Penyvern, simply, "to ask you both if you will

be frank with me, and tell me if there is anything in the history of Daphne's family which I ought to have been told."

The vicar's wife darted a swift look at her husband and then turned again to her visitor.

"I think," she said, with gentle decision, "that you ought to have been shown the letters from her father to her mother, which Daphne keeps among the other family relics."

"Ah!" said Sir Penyvern. "I remember something being said about letters. Daphne did not want to show them to me, I recollect."

"There would have been no harm in showing them," said Mrs. Gellibrand quickly. "And they have no bearing whatever upon the matter which is distressing you now. Only when you ask me whether there is anything in the family history which you ought to know, I must frankly admit that her not having shown them to you shows a certain weakness, a reluctance to face any sort of little difficulty or trouble, which has now evidently shown itself again, in more serious circumstances."

"What was in the letters?" asked Sir Penyvern anxiously.

"Nothing that concerned Daphne," said Mrs. Gellibrand. "They referred to a secret of her father's, a little mystery the solution of which we do not ourselves know. There was no necessity to show them to you, or we should have insisted. But her wish to avoid the slight pain which showing them would have caused her, is the important thing."

To Sir Penyvern, however, on the alert for mysteries, it seemed that there might be some subtle connection between the old secret and the new one. He persisted, therefore, in asking again what the substance of the letters was.

But upon one point the good vicar's wife was firm. She insisted that, although it was natural and right that Sir Penyvern should learn what he wanted to know, he must learn it from his wife herself. And in her innocence she foresaw a complete understanding and reconciliation between the two over this very matter.

When once Daphne was persuaded to keep nothing from her husband, Mrs. Gellibrand believed that all the trouble would pass away.

The vicar, seeing the distress upon the face of his visitor, hastened to explain away his fears.

"I think we may just say this," he said, "that the little secret does not concern any family disgrace."

"There was nothing wrong about—er—any member of her family?" inquired Sir Penyvern, anxiously.

"Emphatically not, Captain Silcott, whom we did not know personally, must have been a most lovable and estimable man. At least his wife adored him, and told us enough about him for us to judge that her affection was not misplaced."

"His death broke her up," went on Mrs. Gellibrand. "The news of his illness came so suddenly and the shock of his death followed so quickly upon her journey to Paris, that she never recovered from the effects of it."

"What did he die of?" asked Sir Penyvern, suddenly.

"Hemorrhage, from the reopening of an old wound."

"And he was buried in Paris?"

"Oh, no! The body was brought over, and buried at Little Greyton in Worestershire, where the Silcott vault is."

"Thanks. Well, I'm very grateful to you for having met me so sympathetically in this matter. I wish you would add to your kindness, Mr. Gellibrand, by allowing your wife to come back to Redgrave Hall with me, and to share with me the power of persuasion with Daphne."

Husband and wife exchanged a look, and the mutual decision was against granting the request of their visitor. The Gellibrands, indeed, were old-fashioned people, who held the quaint and antiquated doctrine that husband and wife, so far from having distinct and even opposing interests and tastes and opinions, and living separate and detached lives each on his own account, ought to conform as closely as possible to the formula of the Scriptures and of the Church Service.

It followed, therefore, that they hoped more from Sir Penyvern's own efforts to come to an understanding with his wife than from any outside influence, however sympathetic.

When he started on his return to his home, although he had not learnt all he wished, Sir Penyvern felt a little comforted by two things: their simple and unshaken faith in Daphne herself, and their assurance that there was no ugly page in her family history.

(To Be Continued.)

\$100,000,000 Railway for China

The Chinese Government has concluded an agreement with the Siemens-Carey Company, of St. Paul, Minn., for the construction of more than 2,000 miles of railway. The probable cost of this work will be over \$100,000,000 and construction will begin immediately.

This is the largest single railway contract ever signed by China. The lines specified will traverse the most productive parts of Shensi, Kansu, Hunan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Chekiang, densely populated and rich mining and agricultural provinces.

Dasher: How did you enjoy your vacation?

Jerome: Fine; the hotel where I put up didn't seem like a strange place at all. It had all the discomforts of home.—Life.

Knicker: The campaign issue will be Mexico.

Bocker: But the President himself does not know whether Mexico is an issue or an entrance.—New York Sun.

Wife: Please hurry up. Haven't you ever buttoned a dress behind before?

Hubby: No; you never had a dress that buttoned before.—Life.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—No Pains—No Itching. Try it for Red, Weak, Bore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physiological Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50¢ per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Asseptic Tubes, 50¢ and \$1.00. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, Adv.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Production of Timothy Seed

Sound Economy for Farmers to Give Attention to Its Cultivation

With a view to meet the Eastern Canadian demand for timothy seed, the Alberta Department of Agriculture have been carrying on investigations as to the capability of the province. They have just issued a booklet, "The Production of Timothy Seed," by H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture, describing the results. It says that during 1915 sufficient timothy seed was marketed to test the requirements of the trade and to establish the standing of Alberta seed in Eastern markets. After stating that six or eight crops of timothy seed found their way east in the early months of the year, and that reports emphasize the superiority of the seed over that of the United States, the bulletin points out that Canada requires six or seven hundred thousand bushels of timothy seed annually, sixty or seventy per cent of which has been coming from across the border, and concludes that "on account of the adaptability of our soil to timothy growing over a considerable area, and of the superiority of the Alberta-grown seed, it would appear to be sound economy for Alberta farmers who have the right kind of land to give some attention in the future to the production of this crop for the Canadian market." There is equal opportunity for securing a good market in the United States, Mr. Craig thinks, and by way of encouragement he points out that wholesale prices have risen in the last ten years on the Chicago market from \$4.50 to \$7.00 per cwt. The bulletin goes on to describe soil adaptations and cultural methods, concluding with references to shipping and marketing. Copies of this bulletin can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

Government estimates place the timothy seed crop of Alberta for 1916 at about one hundred thousand bushels. Most of the timothy seed produced in the province is grown in the districts of Pincher Creek, Cardston and Lethbridge in the south, and as far north as Olds and Red Deer. Up to this year the bulk of the Western grown seed has been marketed uncleaned. This season, however, through arrangements with the Grain Commission, the government terminal elevator at Calgary has been fitted for cleaning and handling timothy.

Poisonous Plants

Some Plants Owe Their Defense to Deadly Poisons

There are many kinds of preparedness in the plant world. Some plants secrete a milky juice which exudes whenever the plant is injured, and which usually covers the invader with a touch of raw india rubber. Others secrete resins, such as turpentine, others supply themselves with a defence of tannic acid, while still others manufacture poisons or have strong scents like lavender and mint, or spines, like thistles, or thorns, like roses.

While we dislike a plant that poisons us when we touch it, yet if we investigate the reason for its poisons we discover that a vast number of plants develop poisons and near poisons, and when we look over the list we find that we would be rather badly off without them. It is true that most of them are poisonous only when eaten, and that few are poisonous to touch, but they have all developed these qualities in self-defence.

Some of them store their poison in their seeds, others in their root stocks and others in their roots to protect them from the ground. They do not go about looking for trouble or seeking whom they may destroy, but they are prepared to resist invasion of the rights of their children. Nux vomica and aconite are two of this kind.

Others develop alkaloids, like the nicotine of tobacco, the quinine of the cinchona tree, and the theine of tea, to protect themselves. Strychnine, digitalis, and a hundred indispensable drugs that are poisonous in overdoses are the gift of the plant world to man as a by-product of plant preparations for self-defence.

Sugar's History

Has Been Known and Used Since the Beginning of Time

The beginning of sugar's history is lost in the mists of antiquity. It has been known since the dawn of history, but not in all countries, and the Chinese appear to have delighted their palates with some sort of sugar for more than 3,000 years. It was known in India earlier than in Europe, being made from a juicy reed or cane.

One of the generals of Alexander the Great is said to have carried sugar to Greece in the year 325 B.C., as Sir Walter Raleigh, some 2,000 years later, carried tobacco from Virginia to England. But even as late as A.D. 150 sugar was still a rarity in Greece.

The famous physician, Galen, used it as a remedy for certain maladies. The invention of the first process for refining sugar is ascribed to the Arabs, and a Venetian merchant is said to have purchased the secret from them and introduced the process into Sicily.

The refining of sugar was first practised in England about 1659.

Pen Picture of Prairies By a Western Author

Robt. J. C. Stead Contributes to the Wealth of Canadian Literature in His New Novel

Western Canada affords a natural setting for literary masterpieces, with its wonderful background of prairie and mountain, but, generally speaking, literary men have as yet made no serious attempt to do the setting justice. The average story of the West, written by someone who knows the country only from the car window, or from the fiction of others whose information was as meagre as his own, bears the mark of stage scenery in every chapter, and passes for "the real thing" only among readers who have no personal knowledge of the subject.

Fortunately Western Canada is herself producing a new generation of writers who promise to redeem the country from the make-believe literature of the transient novelist. In this respect it must be said that women have so far contributed rather more than their share. Mrs. McClung and Mrs. Murphy have caught the breath of true western inspiration in many of their chapters, and have already made an impression on Canadian life. Ralph Connor, although the best known and most widely read of all Western Canadian authors, has been somewhat limited in his types of characters. R. W. Service has written of the North rather than the West.

Robert J. C. Stead, of Calgary, promises to restore the balance of the male sex, and at the same time make a permanent contribution to Canadian literature, by his new novel, "The Homesteaders," the first copies of which have just arrived from England. Mr. Stead is already widely known as a virile and original writer. No author can claim more intimate knowledge of the West, and none has shown greater fidelity or sympathy in his writings.

Three volumes of verse which paid their way in a time when verse was little in demand established him in the literary field. His recent verses on the death of Kitchener have been reprinted by the leading literary publications in all parts of the Empire and the United States, and are universally regarded as the finest tribute paid to the great general. A selection from Mr. Stead's poems was also chosen some time ago as the inscription to appear on a monument in Aldershot military cemetery.

The Calgary author's first novel, "The Ball Jumper," published two years ago, won instantaneous recognition as a distinctive type of Canadian story. Those who have been privileged to read "The Homesteaders" declare that it reveals a literary art and a skill of conception and construction not excelled by any Canadian author. The story opens with the land boom of Manitoba in 1882, and closes with a similar boom in Alberta 25 years later. It is a tale to grip the hearts of the old-timers, while carrying a plot of love and adventure keen enough to whet the most jaded appetite.

"The Homesteaders" is published in England by T. Fisher Unwin, Limited, and in Canada by the Musson Book Company. The first Canadian edition was shipped from England on September 5.

Good Seed

Government Commission Will Investigate Grain Seed Conditions

Nothing is of more importance to the western farmer than he should have good seed. If he has poor seed, he cannot grow early in the season or how propitious are the growing conditions, his crop cannot be good.

The department of agriculture of the Dominion Government has always paid great attention to this question of good seed and testing laboratories are provided at many prairie points to which farmers may send samples of their grain so that its germination qualities may be determined. All these precautions, however, are based on the premise that there is good seed available in the country, as there generally has been.

This year, however, it is stated that owing to the poor crop in the northern part of the United States our neighbors across the line will be compelled to come to Canada for a great proportion of their supply. It is further said that there are already agents from the United States in the Canadian West for the purpose of buying seed. In view of these circumstances the department of agriculture is about to appoint a commission whose duty it will be to see that enough good seed is kept in Canada for next year's planting. This is a wise and timely action on the part of the government, and one whose value will perhaps be more generally recognized in six months' time than it is today.—Calgary Herald.

"You once kept a cook for a whole month, you say?"

"Yes."

"Remarkable. How did you manage?"

"We were cruising on a house-boat and she couldn't swim."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Pastoral Scenes Near The Firing Line

Barbed Wire Used to Prevent Cows Knocking Over Aiming Posts

One can hardly tell where peace ends and war begins in this country. I saw a field with one or two rather fresh shell holes in it, from which the grain was being harvested. Farmers carry their operations up to and even beyond our gun positions. In fact, we drove our guns and wagon into a field which had been manured and partly plowed. A field of oats were neatly stacked in front, and some of the stacks had to be moved out of the way. In some cases we have had to put barbed wire around our aiming posts to prevent the cows from knocking them over. It is something of a nuisance to have to drive the beasts out of the way of our shooting irons.

Even when carrying on his operations in the war zone the Belgian farmer maintains his reputation as a careful and skillful tiller of the soil; indeed, fields actually under fire appear to be cleaner and better cultivated than some of those farther back.

In company with a friend I spent one of my days off in the inspection of a Belgian grist mill operated by wind power. The mill was of the old Dutch type, very old, it was built in 1785, and looks its age. Mills like this are erected on the highest ground available, so as to take full advantage of the wind. The mill which I visited is about 35 feet in height. The building for holding the grain is fifteen to twenty feet high, twelve feet square, is built on a single beam or axis, and is some twenty feet above the ground level. The sweep of the sails makes a circle of sixty feet. The sails are four feet wide, and are covered with canvas. On very windy days the sail is shortened in order to lessen the power developed. All the cogs and wheels used in the gearing are of wood. A remarkable thing about the structure is that when the wind changes the whole building is turned around on its axis by means of a beam running out on a slant from the building to the ground. This resembles the trail of a gun in its appearance and action. In addition to serving as a lever the beam supports the stairs leading up to the mill. Although the building is 130 odd years old, the mill is probably able to develop close to fifteen horse-power in a fair wind, but on account of the rough, wasteful machinery, the grinding capacity is not over one to one and a half hundred-weight per hour.

The carts used here are about as old and as interesting as the wind grist mills. They are all three-wheeled affairs, two good sized ones behind and a small one in front. There are no shafts, but there is a brake to hold the weight in going down hill. These carts are used for medium to heavy work, and, despite their ancient appearance, they are much easier on horses than the two-wheeled wagons so common in England.

Somewhere in Belgium.—Gordon Furrow, in Toronto Globe.

A Pathetic Picture

When the Kaiser's Entrance to Paris Was Foiled

That illuminating writer, Mr. Hillaire Belloc, who has written a whole volume on the glorious victory of the Marne, makes the disclosure that the Kaiser himself was a witness of that first disastrous defeat of his army—a defeat that nothing the Germans have been able to do could retrieve. It seems that the Kaiser had prepared to ride forward into Paris in all the glory of his "shining armor," but he arrived at the plateau of Amance only to see the rout of his troops. Says Mr. Belloc: "The little, aged figure of that unfortunate man, whose physical disabilities were perhaps in part responsible for the war, was to be seen from the French lines watching the battle from the ground behind. He was distant from the nearest observers by more than the common range of a field piece; he was caught only by the careful scanning of glasses; but the figure and its surroundings were unmistakable. Grouped about him was the 'brilliant staff' of the newspapers and stage; and the White Cuirassiers, which were to be the escort of his triumph, were massed to the left and behind. He had also put on for that day the white uniform of that corps and the silver helmet. It was pathetic and a little grotesque."

The Kaiser has had many disappointments since, but it is to be doubted if he ever experienced such a bitter disappointment as he suffered when he found that he would not be allowed to enter Paris in the character of conqueror.—From the Montreal Herald.

What He Was Trying to Tell

He: I—I have been trying to tell you something for some time, but—er—but—

She: Oh, dear me; how romantic. What—that is it, Mr. Shey?

He: Your—your—

She: Oh, do go on—

He: Your hair is coming down at the back.—Florida Times-Union.

Prevention of Hail

French Invention Which Is Said to Prevent the Formation of Hail

In most parts of Canada we are particularly free from those disturbances of nature which involve the destruction of life and property.

Of course we have our own troubles. In the east there are gales and often high tides, which inundate large areas. In the west there are the "prairie twisters," which sometimes wreck a whole city. But nothing like the national disasters of other countries has ever overcome us.

But there is much damage occasioned each year by lightning and hail. In Europe out of every 2,000,000 deaths about two are caused by lightning. In South Africa the number is 55, and in this country not more than eight.

Hail damage alone causes much destruction in South Africa. Because of this the South African farmers are particularly interested in a French device known as "Parahail," which is supposed to prevent hail from forming in the upper regions.

A parahail is simply a tall steel and copper post extending down into permanent moisture, and it acts on the same principle as does a lightning rod.

No theory was involved in the invention. It was observed that in the vicinity of the Eiffel Tower in Paris no hail ever fell. The same was observed in other places where tall towers had been erected. The French Government became interested, and in 1915 exhaustive experiments were carried out regarding the matter. It has been demonstrated that even ordinary lightning conductors have a modifying influence on the formation of hail.

The theory is that atmospheric electricity is necessary in order that hail may be produced. Otherwise the moisture falls in large soft flakes of snow. Meteorologists never have been unanimous regarding ideas of the formation of snow, hail and frozen rain—for, by the way, hail is not simply frozen rain. Therefore the electric theory, improbable as it may seem, is not antagonistic to facts which we already possess.

The posts used in the experiments in France cost about \$1,000, and were erected two and a half miles apart each way. One post is reckoned to protect about 4,000 acres. This means that the average annual expense per acre should not exceed two or three cents.

It may be that the posts which have proven so effective under French conditions as to interest the French Government in experimenting with them in the year 1915, will not prove practical under Canadian conditions. Perhaps our thunder and hailstorms are of a different character. Nevertheless, the proposition is worth looking into. It might be that such posts would completely protect the surrounding areas from lightning. South Africa is, of course, much more interested in this proposition than we are, with her unusually high lightning death loss. Nevertheless, the prairie provinces, with their occasional violent thunder and hail storms, should have a very real interest in a proposition of this sort. We should find out more about what the French are doing.

Taste and Manners

Good Taste Is Largely a Matter of Experience

What is the difference between taste and manners?

It may be bad manners to knock a man down; but it is not necessarily bad taste.

A rich man in Philadelphia gave a reception and issued invitation cards upon which were engraved his pitiful loss. This was not bad manners. It was certainly bad taste.

A large, handsome woman once broke into a meeting of President Lincoln's cabinet, interrupting the proceedings. The homely Lincoln arose and, addressing her, said: "Madam, what do you wish?"

She replied: "I came in here to take a look at you."

"Well, madam," he replied, "in the matter of looking I have a distinct advantage of you."

That was both bad taste and bad manners on her part; on the part of Lincoln it was good manners and good taste to refrain from throwing her out of the window, as in strict justice he should have done.

Good taste is largely a matter of experience, united to natural abilities.

To go up to your father-in-law at your wedding breakfast with a bottle of champagne in your hand and, slapping him on the back, calling him "old sport" is not only bad taste and bad manners, but wretched sense, especially if the old gentleman is worth a million.

To be told that your friend is too busy to see you in his office and then to call him up over the nearest telephone, is not necessarily bad taste, but bad manners. The two may go together, but this is not an invariable rule.—Life.

World Record Hen Produced at Guelph

Champion Barred Rock During Last Year Laid 310 Eggs

Ontario's Agricultural College at Guelph has produced, according to the records in the hands of the Department of Agriculture, a world-record-bearing hen. For some years now the poultry branch at the college has been specializing upon the Barred Rock species as a utility breed of poultry both for egg and meat production. During the past year one member of the flock laid 310 eggs. This is the greatest number of eggs laid by any hen of this breed in one year, so far as official world's records are obtainable.

The world's record in egg-laying for hens of all breeds is 314 eggs laid in one year, and the Ontario champion had ten days of her twelve-month still to go when she fell a victim to the heat and suddenly departed life. Her demise is believed to have spoiled a new world record, since to the time of her death she was laying an egg a day as regularly as clock-work.

The Ontario Agricultural College, however, has not abandoned the coveted goal. The poultry department this year has produced more hens who have laid an average of 200 eggs per year than ever before. Among these successful layers the daughters of the dead champion stand among the highest producers, indicating that they intend to keep up the family tradition.

So far as official records go, the high-water mark in egg-laying previously reached by the Barred Rock species was 282 for the year. This record was made three years ago. The average annual production of the ordinary barnyard hen is 80 eggs per year.

The experiments at the college are being carried on by Professor W. R. Graham, regarded as one of the best poultrymen on the continent. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has already distributed 8,000 settings of eggs through the district representatives and the school fairs to children in Ontario desirous of going into the poultry business.—Toronto Globe.

What We May Expect

Beneficial Results from Adoption of Prohibition Laws

Judging from what has occurred in other places that have adopted prohibition, we may reasonably expect the following results:

Crime, especially in cities, will be reduced three-fourths.

Learned from a Sample Nineteen Years Ago

That He Could Depend on Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills
To Cure Many of the Common Ills of Life

Living eighteen miles from a drug store, Mr. Carr found it necessary to keep in the house some treatment to regulate the action of liver, kidneys and bowels.

To the habit of keeping these important organs active by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, when required, he attributes the good health of his large family.

Here, surely, is evidence of the value of these pills as a family medicine to protect the members of the family who use it from the common ailments of the bowels and torpid action of the liver and kidneys. James Carr, Maynooth, Ont., writes: "About 19 years ago I received an envelope containing two of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I was doctoring at the time with two doctors, and as they did me no good I tried the Pills, and by the time I

had finished one box I was cured of the pain in the back and shoulders. "We have great confidence in Dr. Chase's Medicines. I have a family of ten children and have never had a doctor in the house for any of them. We live eighteen miles from a drug store and find that these Pills cure nearly all the ordinary ills by regulating the liver, kidneys and bowels. That we are all well and sound I attribute to their use, and I have recommended them to hundreds and given away many a box because I believe there is no medicine so good."

By awakening the action of liver, kidneys and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cleanse the system of poisons and remove the cause of biliousness, headaches, backache, lumbago, kidney disease and rheumatism. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmundson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Huge Arms Output

Italy Now Has Adequate Supply of Munitions From Its Own Plants

The enormous progress that the manufacture of munitions in Italy is making was revealed for the first time by Premier Bosello in a recent speech. Notwithstanding her poverty in iron and other raw materials and the high price of the transportation of coal, the premier said today Italy was able to manufacture munitions not only for herself, but to supply her allies.

"She had 900 military establishments of the first class going and 800 auxiliary factories, which are worked by 425,000 hands, of whom 45,000 are women," said the premier. "Italy is now making as many guns in a month as she made in a year formerly. Her machine-gun output has multiplied six hundred times and that of shells one hundred and ten times. Her automobile output also has increased, while the aviation industry is making rapid strides."

The biggest lemon ever raised in California grew at Sawtelle and measures 18 1/2 inches in circumference one way and 19 1/2 inches the other, weighing nearly three pounds.

PILES.
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—50c box.

Zam-Buk

There is no way in which our national habit of carelessness shows itself more clearly than in the size of our garbage pail. A physician who has made a study of social and industrial conditions here and abroad is authority for the statement that an American community produces from three to five times as much waste as a European town of the same size.—You'lls Companion.

Had Terrible Pains in Kidneys and Back.

Dear Mr. Editor—I want to write you about "Anuria." I was very sick, could hardly be up; I was in bed most of the time. Had terrible pains in my kidneys and back, so much so that I had to scream sometimes when I was sitting down and wanted to get up, the pain was so great. I had tried a well-known kidney medicine but it didn't help me. I heard of Dr. Pierce's Anuria Tablets so I thought I would try them. I took only one box of the Tablets, and my back is now free from pain and I can work and take care of my family. I feel I cannot say enough for this medicine. Sincerely, Mrs. Wm. KELLER.

NOTE: This "Anuria" is adapted especially for kidney complaints and diseases arising from disorders of the kidneys and bladder, such as backache, weak back, rheumatism, dropsy, congestion of the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder, scalding urine and urinary troubles. The physicians and specialists at Dr. Pierce's Great Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., have thoroughly tested this prescription and have been with one accord successful in eradicating these troubles, and in most cases absolutely curing the diseased kidneys.

Patients having once used "Anuria" at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, have repeatedly sent back for more. Such a demand has been created that Dr. Pierce has decided to put "Anuria" in the drug stores of this country, in a ready-to-use form. If not obtainable send one dime by mail to Dr. Pierce for trial package or 50 cents for full treatment.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a blood cleanser and alternative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It thus assists the body to make rich, red blood, which feeds the heart, nerves, brain and organs of the body. You feel clean, strong and strenuous.

Germans Under British Treatment
Are the German soldiers downhearted when they fall into the hands of the British as prisoners? How do they fare after they have spent some days under the administration of the cook, the guard and the camp system? Perhaps the opinion of a typical British Tommy on these questions may be interesting.

"Today I was watching a batch of prisoners, and talked with their guards. There can be no manner of question as to their contentment with their present lot. There has been no suggestion of a complaint from any one of this lot, and when I was there some of them were laughing and romping like schoolboys. It is difficult to recognize in these men after a few days of rest and good food the miserable, panic-stricken figures that they are at the time of their surrender."

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

German Potatoes Rotting
Something appears to have gone wrong with the arrangements for the distribution of Germany's potatoes, and a serious crisis is threatened. When the new crop came on the market there was a glut, but this was soon followed by a famine owing to the drastic action of various local authorities in cutting down prices and countermanding orders. Now there is a bitter feud between the agrarians and the townsfolk. Vorwärts says that there are quantities of new potatoes at the very gates of Berlin, which are being hoarded up until they are in danger of rotting. The regulations of the War Food Bureau are declared to be "a deplorable fiasco."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A Decent German Doctor
As Mr. Philip Gibbs reports it from the British lines, the truth must be in it. A captured German doctor busy under shell fire with British wounded is speaking:
"I am not a fighting man. I did not help to make this war. My work is for humanity, and your wounded are the same to me as our poor suffering men needing my help, which I am glad to give."
"Has anything finer been uttered in the war? Has anything finer been done in the war on either side?"

"You ought to have seen Mr. Marshall when he called to see Dolly the other night," remarked Johnny to his sister's young man. "I tell you he looked fine, a-sitting alongside of her with his arm—"
"Johnny!" gasped his sister, coloring.
"Well, so he did," insisted Johnny. "He had his arm—"
"John!" screamed his mother frantically.
"Why?" whined the boy. "I was—"
"John," said the father, "leave the room."
And Johnny left, crying as he went, "I was only going to say that he had his army clothes on."

Marquis Wheat

Is Worth More Than Experimental Farms' Total Cost, Says Expert

"The Marquis variety of wheat is worth more to Canada than all the Canadian experimental farms have cost," said L. H. Newman, secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' association, upon his return from an extensive tour of the prairie provinces. "It is hard to compute its value. Although it was only first distributed about five years ago, it is now the most popular wheat in Western Canada, and probably seventy per cent. of this year's crop was the Marquis strain. I think I am safe in saying that if the Red River wheat had been grown all over the country and Marquis had not been produced, we would this year have a crop of fifty million bushels less, which at prevailing prices would have meant a loss to the country of from fifty to seventy-five million dollars."

It should be added that it was Marquis wheat which won the \$1,000 prize at the New York and London Show in 1911, for the best milling wheat grown anywhere in the two Americas, and which also won the grand sweepstakes prize for hard wheat at the International Dry Farming Congress for three years in succession—1913, 1914 and 1915.

The Best Liver Pill.—The action of the liver is easily disarranged. A sudden chill, undue exposure to the elements, over indulgence in some favorite food, excess in drinking, are a few of the causes. But whatever may be the cause, Parmedee's Vegetable Pills can be relied upon as the best corrective that can be taken. They are the leading liver pills and they have no superiors among such preparations.

A small boy astride of a donkey was taking some supplies to an army camp in Texas not long ago, and got there just as a detachment of soldiers preceded by a band was marching past.

The lad dismounted and held the bridle of the donkey tightly in his hand.

"Why are you holding on to your brother so hard?" asked a group of soldiers who were standing near and wanted to tease the country boy.

"I'm afraid he might enlist," said the lad, without batting an eyelash.

A BRONCHIAL COUGH

is wearing and dangerous because the inflamed, mucus-filled tubes interfere with breathing and the fresh air passes through that unhealthy tissue.



Probably no other remedy affords such prompt and permanent relief as **Scott's Emulsion**; it checks the cough, heals the linings of the throat and bronchial tubes and strengthens the lungs to avert tuberculosis. This point cannot be emphasized too strongly—that **Scott's Emulsion** has been suppressing bronchitis for forty years and will help you.

Be careful to avoid substitutes and insist on **SCOTT'S**. AT ANY DRUG STORE. 11-7

Virtue of Advertising

Advantages of Advertising Brought Home to the Government

The surprise of the war in every country, but especially in Britain, France and Canada, is the invisible wealth of the masses. They have been constrained to study and practice thrift, and they have done it to advantage. The result is that when national loans have been put upon the market and the people have been asked to subscribe to them they have gladly done so. The old stocking, or the long stocking, as some have described the recess of the people's money, has contained an amazing amount and mostly of the coin that does not depreciate. But the hidden resources had to be tapped, and the tapping was done through the newspapers. There is no doubt of that. When the first loan of \$50,000,000 was floated the Canadian Press Association suggested to the Finance Minister the advantage of advertising it. He had only to notice how the brokers made their proposals known, and he imitated them. There was nothing of the war of partisanship in this appeal. It was non-political, and it was a great success. Sir Thomas White noticed this. A repetition of the experiment had not to be pressed. Sir Thomas was ready to act himself this time, and again he has been convinced that it pays to advertise. —Kingston Whig.

Salt as a Healer

Medical Men Now Recognize the Physiological Importance of Salt

The preservative, the cleansing and the soothing effects of salt have been known for ages. To this extent and with some recognition of existing practice, the use of saline solutions in British military hospitals is not new, says the New York World. The interesting points are in the evolution of salt to the position of a sole healing agent, and in the method of application by a constant stream which, by a single flowing washes the wound, guards it from infection and contributes healing power.

An ancient and common household article thus supplants, after the initial disinfecting, the highly scientific antiseptic appliance of the day.

This elaboration of an old remedy recalls to mind the medical story which followed in 1901 the publication from the University of Chicago, by Dr. Jacques Loeb and Prof. D. J. Lingle, of the theory that a solution of common salt in the blood, neutralized by calcium and possibly potassium salt solution, was the cause of the rhythmic beating of the heart. All doctors had known of saline injections to stimulate the heart. Those who hesitated over the new proposition admitted the physiological importance of salt and its ability, after a hemorrhage, to supply the deficiency in circulation until new blood is made.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. Stays clean and soft. Size and color. For 25c. we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited.
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

THERAPION
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three doses: green of strength, No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$2.00; No. 3, \$3.00. Sold by all druggists, or sent pre-paid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

SALLOW SKIN
is one of the greatest foes of womanly beauty. It is quickly cleared by correcting the cause—sluggish liver—with the aid of the gently stimulating, safe and dependable remedy—
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTTER'S BLACK LEG PILLS. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose box, Black Leg Pills, \$1.00. 50-dose box, Black Leg Pills, \$4.00. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

WANTED—Representative, either sex, Europe's Greatest World War and Lord Kitchener's career. Salary or Commission. Experience unnecessary. Credit given. Sample free, send postage, ten cents. Nichols, Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

No Chance for Ultimate Consumer
The butchers say prices must go up or they will go bankrupt. The bakers say prices must go up or they will go bankrupt. So with the candlestick makers, the railroad trainmen with their wages, the railroad operators with their rates and all the rest. But for the ultimate consumer nothing ever goes up except the high cost of living, and nobody ever seems to care whether he goes bankrupt or not.

"Made in Canada"
DOMINION RAINCOATS
Best for Quality, Style and Value. Guaranteed for all climates.
ASK YOUR DEALER
W. N. U. 1129

The Old-Fashioned Hymns

Old Hymns Sound Sweeter Than the Modern Compositions

An old Tennessee dandy got up in a mass meeting of negroes attending the national Baptist convention in Kansas City the other night, called the choir down for not singing an old time hymn like it ought to be sung, and then showed them how to sing it.

"Dat ain't de way my mammy used to sing it down de cotton fields," he declared, interrupting the chorister, a modern musician.

"Amen!" shouted the older members of the congregation, and then in a little while he had them all singing the old hymn in a way that would take you plumb to glory.

We didn't hear the singing, of course, but we've heard some modern choirs, and also we remember how in the days of our forefathers even white folks used to sing the old hymns. So we can imagine how it all happened. We are quite sure had we been there we should have added our "Amen!" to those of the congregation.

We wouldn't say a word against modern choirs or modern hymns for the world. But we can remember a time, before the day of salaried choirs and anthems and such, when folks used to sing like they had religion sure enough. They didn't put the trills and quavers of the modern singers in their singing, perhaps, and the hymns didn't sound so much like a cross between an opera and an old cotton tune as the new-fangled hymns do. But they sang like they meant it, and while we are not a musical highbrow and could not tell the difference between a sonata and a symphony if we heard them, we will make bold to say that those old hymns sounded sweeter as they rose to the throne of the Most High than any modern hymn that ever was composed.—Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Better Jewish Schools in Russia
Jews will enjoy greater educational advantages in Russia in the future. A series of high schools and technical schools exclusively for Jewish students is to be established, and greater freedom will be accorded with respect to their entry into the universities.

The Russian Government, it is announced, in the interest of education, extends this greater advantage to the Jews. In addition to the large number of schools exclusively for Jewish students which exist at the present time, permission has been granted for the establishment of Jewish gymnasiums (high or preparatory schools) in Petrograd, Kiev and other cities and towns, as well as colleges, among which is the polytechnic institution at Vekaterinoslavl.

The increased facilities for the entry of Jews into the Petrograd University are to be seen in the fact that this year 94 out of 807 matriculated students attended the university, or about 11 1/2 per cent.

Fresh Supplies in Demand.—Wherever Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been introduced increased supplies have been ordered, showing that wherever it goes this excellent Oil impresses its power on the people. No matter in what latitude it may be found, its potency is never impaired. It is put up in most portable shape in bottles and can be carried without fear of breakage.

Artillery Recruiting
The 76th Depot Battery, C.E.A., Winnipeg, and the 77th Depot Battery, C.F.A., Regina, have orders to enlist more men as gunners, drivers or signallers, etc. Experienced harness-makers, carpenters, shoemakers and cooks are also wanted. Railroad fares are paid, and as soon as men are sworn in a complete, smart, well-fitting artillery uniform, kit, spurs, etc., are issued. Write Officer Commanding for information.

"There we stood, the tiger and myself, in the thick of the jungle, face to face!"
"Oh, Major, how perfectly frightful it must have been for both of you!"—Passing Show.
Young Barnes had married contrary to his father's wishes. Meeting his parent soon afterward, the father said angrily:—
"Well, young man, I have made my will and cut you off with a dollar."
"I am very sorry, father," said the youth contritely, and then added: "But you don't happen to have the dollar with you?"

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect constitution of the tissues in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials.

J. C. HENNEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
All Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

No Compromise Possible

Compromise is impossible with an enemy whose military system directs the perpetration of enormities, which make the massacre of unoffending civilians, the slaughter of women and little children, the slavery of population, the forcible abduction of young girls from their homes, wanton cruelty to helpless prisoners, loot, arson, and judicial murder, the accepted incidents of war. "Peace talk" is impossible with those who openly avow their contempt for public faith. The whole scheme of thought, the whole atmosphere, which sanctions, condones and rejoices in these things, is a standing menace to all right and to all progress. The highest interests of humanity imperiously require its utter extermination from the minds it darkens and debases, less its triumph should contaminate the future of mankind.

THE ONLY WAY TO CURE RHEUMATISM

Must Be Treated Through the Blood and the Poisonous Acid Driven Out

The twinges and tortures of rheumatism are not due to cold, damp weather as so many people suppose. Rheumatism comes from poisonous acid in the blood. This is a medical truth that every rheumatic sufferer should realize. Their is only one way to cure rheumatism—it must be treated through the blood. All the liniments and rubbing and so-called electrical treatment in the world will not cure rheumatism, and the sufferer who tries them is not only wasting money, but is allowing the trouble to become more firmly rooted in the system and harder to cure when the proper remedy is tried. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have had remarkable success in curing rheumatism because they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood, driving out the poisonous acid, releasing the stiffened joints, clearing away the torturing pains, and giving the victim renewed health and ease. Mr. Vincent Brown, Havre Boucher, N.S., says: "For two years I was an almost constant sufferer from rheumatism, the trouble being so bad at times that I could scarcely get about. The trouble seemed to bring with it anæmia, and altogether I was in a very bad condition. I used doctor's medicine for almost a year without relief. Then on the advice of a friend I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I think I took altogether about a dozen boxes, with the result that I am again enjoying perfect health."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"A flippant answer," said Senator Williams, apropos of a war argument. "That answer in its flippancy," he continued, "reminds me of the coquette to whom a young man, driven to desperation said:—"
"If you don't answer me one way or the other—yes or no—I'll hang myself in your front yard."

"Oh, no," said the coquette, "you mustn't do that. Father does not like young men hanging about."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
DRUGGISTS
223 THE PR.

Give the "Kiddies" All They Want of CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

It is one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value. A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment. So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it. You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Manger and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies. Have your husband get a tin, the next time he is in town—a 5, 10 or 20 pound tin.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Edy White" Corn Syrup—Borden's Corn Syrup—and "Silver Glaze" Laundry Starch.

Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies", will show you how to make a lot of really delicious dishes with "Crown Brand". Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. FINE GRAIN, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916

Give Home Man First Opportunity

Somewhat it seems to the Calgary News-Telegram that there is a sort of uncalled for rancor being bred between retail merchants in Alberta and certain organizations of farmers. The farmers and the merchants should be friends, and all the merchants should not be condemned because of the acts of a few, nor should all farmers be held to blame because some of them do not or can not pay their store bills.

This paper sincerely believes that the farmers have just as much right to organize for self-betterment as any other class of men. In fact, perfect organization will benefit the farmer in a thousand different ways. This paper does not conceive, however, that such an organization is perfectly conducted if it breeds a hostile spirit towards any other class or occupation.

Whatever wrongs there are to be righted may be corrected by fair play on both sides. For instance, if the farmer wants to buy a lot of groceries—for cash—he will do himself no harm by asking the merchant for prices before sending to a mail order house. If the farmers want a carload of twine or lumber, or salt or whatnot—and are prepared to pay cash, upon delivery, as mail order houses require—it seems fair enough to first ask the home dealer for what amount he can supply the order. On the other hand, it is not fair to patronize the local dealer on a credit basis eleven months in the year, sending away to catalogue house every time a little cash is raised.

The merchant deserving the patronage will meet such propositions with courtesy and a desire to give the best service consistent with good business, while the man who declines to give the home dealer a chance to bid on large cash orders will frequently find that the catalogue house stranger has abused his confidence.

Get together and talk it over in a friendly way and nine-tenths of the misunderstandings will vanish. The printer is asked to bid on jobs every day, and some of them are mighty small ones at that, but he takes the courtesie as a matter of course, and seldom find a customer unwilling to allow a fair profit. The same conditions prevail in other lines of business as a rule.

Let the home merchant make a price on cash orders for merchandise in quantities, and then, if you can figure out that you are getting the worst of it, nobody can have much of a kick coming if you patronize somebody else. But it is only fair to see the home merchant first.

The people are seeing the signs of the times. It causes a realization of the important fact a greater part of the money spent in the town is used to meet local obligations, and a portion of it is sure to come back to the individual through the various channels of trade. It is a personal benefit to all.

Lord Kitchner's Warning

"In every man's life there is one supreme hour towards which all earlier experience moves and from which all future results may be reckoned. For every individual Briton—that solemn hour is now striking."

These words, uttered by Lord Kitchner, not long before he made the last great sacrifice for Britain's sake, apply not only to those who are able to take up arms and those who can directly assist in maintaining our divisions on the firing line, but as well to those whose opportunity it is to lay, broad and deep, the foundations of the national economic structure which must be built up after the war. We cannot raise a worthy and enduring building on hastily made or inadequately planned foundations. We must plan now; we must "get our footing" now on the bed-rock of sound principles and thorough organization.

When the present war broke out Canada was not prepared. It was unexpected. We do know, however, that a commercial and industrial upheaval is coming. For this we must be prepared.

"We are now living on the highest peak of history, and for generations to come men will look back upon these days and ponder," Said Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D.

Our sons and grandsons will pass judgment upon us. By our works will they judge us. They will contemplate the work of the men who faced suffering and death in the trenches of Flanders, and will say it was good. But what will they say of the men to whose hands was committed the task of laying the economic and commercial existence of their country?

Pay When You Graduate

Our pay-when-you-graduate position plan speaks of our unbounded confidence in our ability to place all our graduates. We are besieged with hundreds of calls for office help. You will certainly get the best training at the College that is much larger than all local competitors combined, that trained the Champion Accuracy Typist of Canada, the only school with a court reporter and Chartered Accountant on its staff.

Garbutt Business College
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Going Out of Business Sale

From 10th to 15th of November I will offer all hats and trimmings at half price. Millinery fixtures for sale.

IDA J. BAKER

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

was organized by the farmers of the Province of Alberta in 1913—its growth has been phenomenal.

There are now 102 Elevators equipped to handle your grain. At any time your Company is in a position to make you back questions—to handle your grain on consignment, or to give you by letter, wire or telephone the fullest information regarding prices and conditions. And remember it is your own Company co-operative in its work, organized to help, giving at all times prompt service, courteous attention, quick returns.

SEE OUR AGENT

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

320-340 Lougheed Building - - Calgary

TAKE NOTICE

Is your home and buildings protected. 'Tis false economy to neglect them. A few dollars in good paint applied by skilled mechanics is money well invested. Wall paper, burlap and other modern decorations supplied and hung. Your inspection invited on any and all work finished by us.

S. H. POPE

The reliable painter and decorator.
Shop in rear of Larkin Block

Crown Lumber Coy.

Now that you are hauling your grain why not take out material to build that much needed barn. We have a complete stock of good dry seasoned lumber and can give prompt service. The quality of our material is equal to any and surpassed by none.

Yours very truly,

C. B. HYNDMAN, AGENT, GLEICHEN.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of forages, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (5% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assurances are also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$100 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.
Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.
A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 16, 1916.



New Prices Aug. 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1, 1916

Chassis	-	\$450.00
Runabout	-	475.00
Coupling Car	-	495.00
Coupelet	-	695.00
Town Car	-	750.00
Sedan	-	890.00

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there will be no guarantee against an advance price at any time.

UNIVERSAL MOTORS LTD.,

W. R. McKIE, Manager,

LICENSED DEALER.

GLEICHEN

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, Limited

AUCTION SALE OF

of farm implements, horses, cattle, etc., at 11 a. m. sharp

Having been instructed by Mr. J. M. Teltord, who is moving to New Westminster, I will sell by public auction at his farm, 18-22-21, 7 miles east of Gleichen and one mile north of Cluny on

SATURDAY NOV. 25, 1916

HORSES 60 head of horses of all classes. Mares with foals. Two year olds. Work horses and yearlings.

IMPLEMENTS 2 Massey-Harris binders in good shape, Massey-Harris drill, McCormick drill, 4 wagons 2 buggies, 2 tripple gang plows, 2-farrow gang plows 14-in. and 12-in, Deering mower, 2 McCormick disks, set of drag harrows, 15-ft. Grain Growers cultivator new, set Acme harrows, fanning mill,

CATTLE 40 head of fine cattle. Milk cows, heifers, steers and weaners.

Usual Farm Sundries

Lunches Served at 1 O'clock

TERMS—CASH

T. H. BEACH, Auctioneer

Phone 37
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

Phone 37
For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.
We move anything with two ends
BROWN'S TRANSFER

THE WISE GUYS ALL ADVERTISE

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning
J. H. GOODERHAM
16th Indian Agent

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

left ribs left ribs right ribs
499 left ribs 499 left ribs

Horses branded: D right ribs

DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable medicine for all Female Complaints. 25¢ a box, or three for \$1.00, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vitas for Nerve and Brain; Increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. 25¢ a box, or two for \$1.00, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold at Yates Drug Store

F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND CREEK, ALTA.
Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, g left thigh and left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

Application For Lease of Road Allowance or Surveyed Highway

Notice is hereby given that the Western Stock Ranches Limited of Calgary in the Province of Alberta has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz: Adjoining the east boundary of Sections 4 and 5 Township 23-24 lying south of Crowfoot Creek; adjoining the east boundary of Sections 23, 24, 32 and 33 the north boundary of Sections 20 and 21, adjoining the east boundary of Sections 17 and 20, the south and east boundaries of section 18, that portion adjoining the north boundary of section 8 lying west of Crowfoot Creek, that portion adjoining the west boundary of section 8 lying north of Crowfoot Creek all in Township 22-20-4; adjoining the east boundary of Sections 20 and 32 lying north of the C. P. R. right-of-way, adjoining the south boundary of section 20 lying west of the C. P. R. right-of-way all in Township 21-20-4.

The applicant company in making this application is prepared to leave open for stock watering purposes whatever land is necessary along Crowfoot Creek in the North-east quarter of Section 34, Township 22-20-4, the area thus proposed to be left open and unfenced comprising an area of between 20 and 30 acres, covering a stretch of about 300 yards in length and includes the old waterhole in the said quarter section.

Any protest against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

THE WESTERN STOCK RANCHES LIMITED

J. W. RENTON, Secretary,
4th November, 1916. 35

T. H. Beach Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 3, residence phone 188. P.O. Box 138 GLEICHEN, ALTA.

CHILDREN'S SWEETS

Prosperity of English Shops is Due to the War

"We'll send the boy out some sweets this week." In that homely phrase lies the secret of the prosperity of thousands of sweet shops during the war. Jacks and Tommies on service will cheerfully own to possessing quite a good sized sweet tooth, and the folk at home take excellent care not to forget it. "Another reason why we have been extra busy this year," smilingly admits one cheerful proprietor of a sweetshop in a populous neighborhood, "is that the youngsters have had more money to spend. The soldiers give it to them for one thing, and then their mothers have had more, and consequently give them more. Women, of course, like sweets, and when they come in to buy something for their sons and husbands at the front, they spend a little for themselves, or give an extra penny to Tommy the Younger, who has been sharp enough to accompany his mother."

"Then, too, with the little extra prosperity in the home, the youngsters have had their 'Saturday ha'pennies and pennies,' as they call them, doubled, and sometimes trebled. Extravagant! Well, not exactly. Sugar is good for kiddies, and there are not many sweets nowadays which are not made of good stuff."

What are the favorite sweets of youngsters? The opinions of a dozen shopkeepers in a neighborhood where the children's trade is worth having, all concur. The toffees and caramels hold first place in the affection of the boys and girls. Perhaps it is because the glutinous joys of both these sweets are very enduring. Iced caramel and milk caramel have a rubber-like resistance to the action of the teeth that endears them greatly to the heart of the small boy, whose pence are few. His youthful precocity gives him to understand that the way to get on is to have something that goes a long way for his money. So he looks a little bit askance, say, at a satin-like cushion of sweetmeat, filled with delicious fruit juice. He will agree that it is delectable, but it scrunches very rapidly beneath his sharp, white teeth, and is gone in a second.

KITCHEN HINTS

Apples cut in irregular blocks bake more quickly in a pie than thin slices. When piled in a pie there is more chance for the heated air to circulate through the fruit, than when it is packed in slices.

One-fourth teaspoon of soda added to the water in which cabbage or onions are cooked, will help to prevent strong odors. Cook them, uncovered. They will retain their natural flavor better.

To prevent the drops of liquid that sometimes appear on a meringue, let the pie or pudding become slightly cooled, before putting on meringue. Brown in a slow oven.

If cookies are baked on the bottom of inverted dripping pans, they will keep from burning on the bottom and are more easily removed.

Use chopped dates instead of raisins occasionally, in rice puddings, bread, etc., and notice the difference in taste.

COMPLEXIONS THAT KILL

Sew Twelve Hours Per Day to Get Desired Pallor

At an inquest held recently the death of a young girl was attributed to her having eaten large quantities of raw rice to improve the complexion. It is amazing what dangerous practices girls will resort to in order to produce the much-desired "creamy" skin. There have been many cases of arsenic poisoning from this cause, and only a few years ago two young damsels nearly lost their sight through bathing their cheeks with a noxious compound of "frogs' eggs" and other horrors. Perhaps the most striking recipe was suggested by a poor seamstress some years ago who, when the fashion papers were discussing how ladies could best obtain the desired pallor, wrote and advised them to sit for twelve hours a day over a sewing machine with eleven other girls in the room.

Women Work on Docks
Fifty strong women have begun work as dock porters at Liverpool, wheeling bales of cotton on trucks from ships to wagons. The men dock laborers' union protested on the ground that the work is too hard for the women.

Princess Mary Loves Pets
Princess Mary's tastes resemble those of the Queen, but in one she follows grandmother rather than mother. She keeps a small menagerie of pets at York Cottage, and two prizes at a local show were carried off by her rabbits.

Gray's immortal "Elegy" took him seven years to write.

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

GOOD EVERY HOUR

Tuckett's CLUB SPECIAL Cigar

Everything a smoker wants is handy in our store. Just come in and see for yourself.

J. E. JAMES

MASSAY-HARRIS AGENCY

Agent for

Beatty Bros. barn and stable fittings and hay goods.

Any Size

Gasoline engine and pumps, pump jacks, feed grinders and wind mills.

Always on Hand

Singer sewing machines and cream separators

A. R. TUDHOPE, Agent

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable.

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

After being in business for three months we have a big stock of

Lamps, Lanterns
High Grade Coal Oil

Bonny Oak and
Hot Blast Heaters

We have just received a large shipment of grain scoops. They can be used for half bushel measure and are the latest scoop on the market.

When you want any hardware be sure and call on us. We are always glad to sell you small orders as well as big ones.

F. K. McKAY, Prop



Cleaning the steps, either wood or stone, is a lot easier if you use

Old Dutch

Old Dutch

Old Dutch is a wood shoe made of the best material, and is the only shoe that will clean the steps of your house. It is made of a single piece of wood, and is shaped to fit the step. It is easy to use, and it will last a long time. It is the best shoe for cleaning steps, and it is the only shoe that will clean the steps of your house.

B. C. Salmon For Canadian Ports

Booke's Pack Was Much Less Than in Previous Twelve Months

The B. C. sockeye pack is 20,000 cases, as compared with \$7,000 cases in the year just past, revealing a condition that does not make the packers optimistic. It is said to be a bad year, and this is due to the fact that the weather conditions throughout the whole season were wet and cold, causing the fish to swim low in the water and this was the reason for the low catch. The fish were in the rivers and bays, but they were not caught on their way up to the spawning grounds.

It was an "off" year for sockeye on the Fraser River, but the falling of the water was not as low as in previous years. The reason being, all the ice that was in the river was broken up, and the water was hard to go even this. In general, catches are being lifted, but the buyers are going to take what they can get.

The Army of Constipation

In Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are the only pills that are so effective in curing constipation. They are made of natural ingredients, and they are so gentle that they can be taken by anyone. They are the only pills that will cure constipation, and they are the only pills that will make you feel better.

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"Brook's Book on Birds"

A book that will tell you everything you need to know about birds. It is a book that is so good that it is the only book that you need to have. It is a book that will tell you everything you need to know about birds, and it is the only book that you need to have.

Artillery Need Men

ENLIST WITH THE BEST

Every Man Hates It. Write 76th Battery, Winnipeg, or 7th Brigade, Regina. Ask for talk free.

When buying your Piano Insist on having an Otto Higel Piano Action

It Doesn't Pay

To buy inferior articles for home use, no matter how low the price. With matches, as with everything else, it pays to buy the best.

EDDY'S "SILENT PARLOR" MATCHES

Will save your time and temper, for they are good smokers, safe, sure, and SILENT.

ALWAYS ASK FOR EDDY'S

W. N. U. 1129

Girl Offers an Eye To A Blind Soldier

French Outfit Says He Can Save Sight By Eye Grafting

A young English girl has written to Dr. Ruchon, Dr. Ruchon offers to give one of her eyes to a soldier who has lost his sight serving France. The girl, who is named Sarah, had read a recent statement by Dr. Ruchon, one of the most famous oculists in France, that it was possible to graft the eye of a soldier wounded in the eye by grazing a bullet, and she decided to offer her eye to him.

Guards in Heroic Charge

4,000 Out of 9,500 Lost in Battle of Loos, Says Churchill

A story of the heroism shown by British and other troops at Loos was told by Winston Churchill in the British House of Commons yesterday, referring to the disbanding of four British battalions which he considered themselves with glory at the front.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS

The fall is the most severe season for your child—more so than the winter—because the child is not used to the cold. The child is not used to the cold, and the child is not used to the cold. The child is not used to the cold, and the child is not used to the cold.

A Useful Tax

Clearly, the hand-holding company should be given the privilege of paying into the Federal Treasury of Canada for the costly defense of the trade of the land. A tax on the current bank value of Canada will begin at the moderate rate of 1 per cent. It would not cost the collector for the Dominion and a tax of 1 per cent. on land values would increase the Federal revenue by possibly \$70,000,000 per year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Itches

Minard's Liniment of the Battlefield

A man in the 2nd battalion of the London Regiment, writes a letter in which he says a valuable hint "in our fighting men."

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WIFE FINDS RELIEF, TOO!

With Kidney Pills, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the only pills that will cure kidney trouble. They are made of natural ingredients, and they are so gentle that they can be taken by anyone. They are the only pills that will cure kidney trouble, and they are the only pills that will make you feel better.

Can Utilize Sawdust

Commercial Process Made From Waste at Sawmills

Experiments by Mr. J. M. Davidson of the University of British Columbia have resulted in the discovery of a process of distilling sawdust into means of which, a light oil, acetone, and a small amount of alcohol. In the new process the gas produced by distilling sawdust is carried through a pipe lined with distillate, which is electrically charged wire, which causes precipitation of the particles of tar. The tar, forty gallons of which are produced from one ton of sawdust, is of a medium consistency and marketable.

Germany's Crimes in Africa

Enemy Officers Order Amnesties, Say German Colonies Will Be Unexcused

Not only does the Hun practice his policy of indiscriminate mutilation of the wounded, the infliction of cruel tortures upon the helpless women and children in territory at present occupied by him in Europe, but in his insatiable rage he has taken and is taking thousands of natives of African territories. The London Daily Express publishes the following as proof of this assertion:

Is Your Tongue Furred?

Have You Headache?

How few feel well this time of the year. The whole system is becoming sluggish, the blood is impure, it needs careful cleansing. It is the work more effectively than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. You feel better next morning. The work will be done by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. You feel better next morning.

Destruction of Militarism

Further Military Successes Required to Break the Central Powers Will of Germany

We quote the first statement of a document which was read to the British House of Commons yesterday. It is a statement of a document which was read to the British House of Commons yesterday. It is a statement of a document which was read to the British House of Commons yesterday.

NEURALGIA PAINS YIELD QUICKLY

Hundreds Find Sloan's Liniment Soothes Their Aches

The shooting, tearing pain of neuralgia, and sciatica are quickly relieved by the soothing external application of Sloan's Liniment.

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Can Utilize Sawdust

Commercial Process Made From Waste at Sawmills

Experiments by Mr. J. M. Davidson of the University of British Columbia have resulted in the discovery of a process of distilling sawdust into means of which, a light oil, acetone, and a small amount of alcohol. In the new process the gas produced by distilling sawdust is carried through a pipe lined with distillate, which is electrically charged wire, which causes precipitation of the particles of tar. The tar, forty gallons of which are produced from one ton of sawdust, is of a medium consistency and marketable.

Germany's Crimes in Africa

Enemy Officers Order Amnesties, Say German Colonies Will Be Unexcused

Not only does the Hun practice his policy of indiscriminate mutilation of the wounded, the infliction of cruel tortures upon the helpless women and children in territory at present occupied by him in Europe, but in his insatiable rage he has taken and is taking thousands of natives of African territories. The London Daily Express publishes the following as proof of this assertion:

Is Your Tongue Furred?

Have You Headache?

How few feel well this time of the year. The whole system is becoming sluggish, the blood is impure, it needs careful cleansing. It is the work more effectively than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. You feel better next morning. The work will be done by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. You feel better next morning.

Destruction of Militarism

Further Military Successes Required to Break the Central Powers Will of Germany

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ROYAL EAST

Best Canadian's favorite past for over a quarter of a century. Broad based with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than any other yeast. It is the only yeast that will keep for a full year. It is the only yeast that will keep for a full year. It is the only yeast that will keep for a full year.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

WINDSOR, TORONTO, ONT., MONTREAL

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WHAT VICTORY IN THE BALKANS WILL MEAN TO EASTERN ALLIES

SMALL NATIONS TO SECURE MORE TERRITORY

Should Success Crown the Efforts of the Allies in their Operations, Serbia, Italy, Rumania, and Russia will Acquire much Valuable Territory from the Enemy

Should the armies of the Allies, now operating between the Italian Iridenta and Galicia, and from Carpathia to Slavonia, be successful, in their arms, 100,000 square miles will eventually be subtracted from Austria-Hungary. This territory, sustained before the war a population of 17,000,000, or just one-third of the total population of the Dual Monarchy. The geographical divisions by which these parcels of Austrian and Hungarian property are known are as follows:

The Tyrol (the southern half), the coastlands (with Trieste), Dalmatia (with the islands), the Adriatic, diminished by a thin strip (left for Serbia), are to go to Italy. This thin strip, of Dalmatia, south of the mouth of the Neretva River, Bosnia, Herzegovina and a portion of Slavonia will fall to Serbia; Transylvania, Bukovina and the Banat of Temesvar will go to Rumania, and Galicia will become Russian.

Italy will take some 13,000 square miles, having a population of about 2,000,000. Of this population less than 800,000 are Italian and the majority is Slav, Serb in Dalmatia and the islands, Slovene about Trieste.

Rumania will receive 36,000 square miles, having a population of 4,800,000. Of this population a little more than half, 2,450,000, is Rumanian, 1,000,000 is Magyar, 700,000 German and 50,000 Slav — Serb in the Banat, Russian in Bukovina.

Russia will get Galicia entire, having an area of just over 30,000 square miles and a population of slightly more than 8,000,000. Practically all of this population, save for the Jews, is Slav, and 5,000,000 is Polish. Some of the fairest bits of the Alps, some of the best known places of tourism, will fall to Italy's share.

In addition, in taking Trieste and the coastland down to the end of the Istrian peninsula, she will get the great modern city of Trieste, one of the first commercial ports of the Mediterranean basin, and Pola, the chief naval station of Austria. Along the Dalmatian coast she will acquire other splendid harbors and such famous cities as Zara, Spalato, Sebenico, Possession of Dalmatia and of the islands of the Adriatic will give her command of the Adriatic and she will abolish the rivalry of Austria, even if Fiume remains to Hungary and Austria and Hungary continue united. Proportionately, Serbia's gains will be greater. Bosnia, Dalmatia, that falls to her share, the portion of Slavonia, have an area of 21,000 square miles, materially more than that of Serbia before the first Balkan war. Acquiring them, Serbia will at last gain her window on the sea, denied her through Austrian interference after her Balkan victories. But Serbia

has other hopes. Montenegro, also a Serb land, will unquestionably be joined to Serbia, together with the northern tip of Albania, containing Scutari. All told, Serbia hopes and expects to gain 30,000 square miles, 25,000 coming from Austria, and save for a few Albanians about Scutari the people of these regions are all Serb by race.

Even greater are Rumanian ambitions. Before she entered the second Balkan war, Rumania was a nation of 7,000,000, and her area was nearly 50,000 square miles, about that of England or of New York State. The Balkan war gave her 3,000 square miles and 300,000 people taken from Bulgaria. If she gets her prize in the Austrian campaign she will get over 36,000 square miles and become a kingdom with an area equal to that of the mainland of Italy. Her total population will be close to 12,000,000, and more than half of the new citizens will be Rumanian by race.

In Transylvania, too, she will acquire the coal mines necessary to her industrial expansion. Shaped now like a crescent moon, Rumania will then become a solid block, no longer threatened with bisection by any attack coming from Austria.

The real prize will naturally fall to Russia. Galicia is one of the richest agricultural lands in all Europe and its oil wells are unsurpassed on the Continent. By bringing her frontier to the Carpathian Russia will cut off the open frontier that has so long weakened her position on the west and has proved so disastrous in the campaigns of the present war. Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, is a city of nearly 250,000, the fourth in the Austrian Empire and one of the great railroad centres of Europe. Some portion of Galicia Russia intends to add to her Polish kingdom, probably all west of the San.

In doing this, Russia will restore 5,000,000 Poles to their old association with Warsaw, and if there be an autonomous Poland, under Russian protection, it will contain at least 16,000,000 of the 20,000,000 Poles, the balance remaining in the eastern lands of Prussia.

Such, briefly, is the partition of Austria-Hungary. In London, Rome, Petrograd, Paris, one may see, it is said, maps which show the partition of Austria-Hungary is already recorded as an accomplished fact. Many of these maps extend the limits of the dismemberment far beyond those described. But the irreducible minimum is the division outlined, a division which subtracts 15,000,000 Poles, Rumanians, Italians, Serbs, Ruthenians, Slovenes from the dominion of the Magyar and the German-Austrian, and in doing this takes less than 2,000,000 Magyars and Germans.

Germany's Sea "Victory" Is Now Explained

Officer of German Torpedo Boat Throws Light on a Dark Subject

The world has had an opportunity of reading Admiral Jellicoe's report of the Jutland battle. But not one word of the report of Vice-Admiral von Scheer, the chief of the German High Sea fleet has been allowed to be made public. We can all guess the reason, of course. That report will not square with the Kaiser's flamboyant speech to the effect that the Germans secured a victory which had for ever destroyed the power of the British navy. But Germany has just been placed in possession of a semi-official account of the battle, from the German point of view. This account, which was written by an officer of the German torpedo boat T-47, and is published under German admiralty auspices, breaks the news gently to the German people that the "victory" was not such a wonderful victory after all.

The narrative contains a somewhat non-committal account of how Vice-Admiral von Hipper departed from his flagship in the middle of an engagement. This is a fact that has not been generally disclosed. It is the pressure left by the manner of telling it that his ship was sunk. There is also an attempt to explain why the Germans so speedily left the battle area and made for Wilhelmshaven, but the writer's story is very confused and contradictory on this point. He continually speaks of the "serious" situation in which the German cruisers found themselves after Admiral Beatty began to hammer them and of the "serious damage" that was done to them. "Many of our boats were badly damaged," he says, and he added that "from one of our vessels that could not be kept any longer afloat the crew were transferred to another under incessant fire." He also tells how "the little cruiser Wiesbaden" was set on fire and destroyed by the British shells. He refers to the way in which "the firemen and pumping machine men are fully occupied on our larger ships"; how he sees a huge shell explode on one of these cruisers and everything disappear in red flame.

Significant reference is made to the fact that when Admiral Jellicoe came up he actually succeeded in getting the advance German ships between two tremendous fires, from which Vice-Admiral von Scheer only escaped by ordering the whole fleet to turn. He tries to describe the ensuing battle, but says the painter has yet to be born who could describe it. What happened when night fell he does not know, but he felt how the ships were busy with their wounded, and how an English torpedo boat crept up and sent the Frauenlob to the bottom. That run for the shelter of home, which Admiral Jellicoe has described, must have been a terrible ordeal for the beaten Hun fleet, for this semi-official German account says:

Our ships seem to traverse streets of fire. Engines had frequently to be reversed to avoid the oncoming torpedoes, in one of such manoeuvres the Elbing came into collision with a German ship of the line, and was so badly damaged that she could not be kept afloat. Huge fires illumine the darkness. Slowly damaged ships float past. No living crews are on board them. Masts and funnels have been blown away, and decks swept clean by shell, and through great holes in their sides we get glimpses of consuming fires. We were all glad when dawn glimmered in the east, and the horrors of the night were over.

And such was the homecoming of the fleet which the Kaiser said had broken the sea power of the British and made proud Albion grovel. When we remember that this account has been doctored, pruned, toned down, and brightened up by the German admiralty, we get a pretty good idea of where the path of glory led the Huns.—Montreal Herald.

For a Greater Canada

Canadian West Indian League May Complete the Unification of British America

There is a movement on foot in Canada having for its objective the unification of the Bermudas and the British West Indies in the Dominion. The inspirers of the movement include a number of prominent Canadians, who have banded themselves together as the Canadian West Indian League. The proposition has not as yet passed beyond the embryonic stage, but it is believed that the people of the islands would generally welcome the change. If the proposal should be effected, British Honduras and British Guiana — and possibly the far away Falkland Islands — might also be included in the consolidation. Newfoundland, which has hitherto persistently refused to become a part of the Dominion, would probably relent and thus complete the unification of British America, if the rest of Britain's colonies in the western hemisphere should get together. — Providence Journal.

Overhaul C.P.R. Lines

The C.P.R. is going to overhaul its trans-Pacific liners at the beginning of the new year. The boats will be laid up at dry dock at Hong Kong for renovation and repair. The Empress of Asia will be the first to be laid up. She will be out of commission for about a month. The Empress of Russia and Empress of Japan will be laid up in turn — the former having a month and the latter 26 days at Hong Kong. The big liners are kept in the best of trim, being all thoroughly overhauled once a year. The Empress of Asia and Empress of Russia have not been completely overhauled since they were released from the Admiralty service, toward the latter part of last year. The Montevideo, which is now on her way across the Pacific, was recently overhauled at Hong Kong.

Colony Homes

C. P. R. Building Houses in the West for Returned Soldiers

The houses which the C.P.R. is building in the West for the returned soldiers will cost them about \$1,000 each, with out-offices. They will consist of four rooms each — two bedrooms, dining-room and kitchen. Each farm will consist of 160 acres and there will be 80 additional acres which may be availed of in the course of time, and as the settler concludes that he can work it. The C.P.R. has several designs for homes which will be submitted to the intending settlers. These offer a variety of design to suit different tastes and different pockets, it may be said. The settler can choose a house which will cost him \$2,000, but the payments will be made exceedingly low; but if he chooses a probably 8,000,000 acres of land held by speculators in the West; but apart from that there are literally hundreds of millions of acres of cultivated land lying idle over the West — not close to the tracks, of course, but good land which many have longed for so ardently that they have sat on the steps of the land office all night to be the first in the morning to get their application in. The C.P.R. is going on on its own account with the colony homes, but it expects that the Government will shortly outline a plan of a comprehensive nature which can be generally applied to the situation.

Getting the Submarines

Policy of Mystery Is Terrifying to the Germans

The policy which the British have adopted of snaring, sinking or capturing German submarines and saying nothing about it, in order to afflict the enemy with the dark mystery of the vessels' disappearance, has bred a policy of mystery in the Germans themselves. The Bremen is always coming; but which Bremen? A keen Dutch captain, who is said to know a great deal, says that the British have already captured two of the merchant submarines, American-bound, bearing this name, and that the Germans have still another on the way. If this is true, and the Germans keep sending out new Bremen; one of them may at last get across, and then the Germans will be able to say that "the Bremen" got over safely. The German authorities have played a game of mystification from the start. Manifestly, the sending out of chartered tugs here and there, the reporting of the boat first at one place and then another, and so on, have been for the purpose of throwing the cruisers off the track. It is altogether probable that at least one of these under-water merchant vessels has been captured, and not at all unlikely that two have been taken. More than thirty German submarines have disappeared into the vast deep and have never come back. The British admiralty could account for most of them, but it will not. The "frightfulness" of mystery is sometimes more terrible than that of visible, staring bloodshed. — Boston Transcript.

War Is Passing

Greatest Triumph Ever Known Is Coming

We are coming to the greatest triumph that men on earth have ever known, and our hands are clean. There have been wars of which we have long repented; they have been stained on our fame that we have long ago redeemed; but today let us sing. It is not on us that there lies the fearful burden of these things. All the neutral-world knows that, and all history will know it, too. This great dynastic war to bolster up a royal house, this troubling of the lives of a thousand million people for the glory of an accursed king, is not our sin! It belongs to one man and his house, and it is finding him out. This ill-wind from Europe and the world will blow some good to somebody; it will sweep the Hohenzollerns from their throne, and all their gods of steel and blood will perish with them; but for us and our children and our children's children, for our allies and for the allies of all good things and all good causes, it will bring those years of peace for which men long have dreamed. We are watching war pass from the world; this thing, this foul thing that so well companioned him, will pass away for ever, and peace will reign when the Hohenzollern tribe lies in a heap of loathsome dust. It is not in the dispatches, but it is written in the skies of France. So let us sing: Hymn No. 379, Ancient and Modern: "Now Thank We All Our God." Let us sing.—Lloyd's Weekly.

Incompatibility

A young man named Older knew an old man named Younger. An old man Younger had a son younger than Older and another Younger older. The older Younger liked the younger Older, and the older Younger's elder was pleased. But the younger Younger disliked the older Older simply because he was younger and the other was older. Friction grew between the older Younger, the elder Younger and the younger Older through, this dislike of the younger Younger, and to this day the Older and Youngers do not mingle.—Life.

A Blunder

It was bathing time and from the bedroom of twin boys came the sound of hearty laughter and loud crying. Their father went up to find the cause. "What's the matter up here?" he inquired. The laughing twin pointed to his weeping brother. "Nothing," he giggled, "only nurse has given Alexander two baths and hasn't given me any at all."—American Boy.

"Gullible's son is a young man, I think, of great promise." "Have you been lending him money also?"—Baltimore American.

English Channel

Tunnel Proposal

Increasing Interest Being Taken in the Huge Project

Writing in the London Daily Chronicle on the subject of the Channel tunnel, Sir Francis Fox, M. Inst. C. E., the distinguished engineer, says: It is probable that no great enterprise has received more careful consideration and investigation, extending over a period of more than a century. Within the last 40 years not only have some 7,000 soundings and borings been made in the bed of the Channel, but in 1882 an actual gallery or heading was driven at the Dover end for a distance of some 2,000 yards under the sea. There was practically no filtration of water although there was no lining to the walls, the bare gray chalk being throughout exposed. In fact, excursions were arranged to enable visitors to see the gallery, and although they were in their ordinary costume they encountered no inconvenience, and experienced no water, no mud, no foul air. This result was due to the existence of the splendid bed of grey chalk, impervious to water, which is a continuous geological bed stretching from England to France. A similar gallery was driven from the French coast.

But still further progress has been made as a result of the efforts of the present engineers of the company, by Mr. Sartaux, the engineer and general manager of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, in France, and by my firm (Sir Douglas Fox and partners) in England. The tunnel now proposed will consist of two tubes, each capable of carrying standard British rolling stock. These tubes will be constructed in the bed of gray or cream-colored chalk, which has an average thickness of about 200 feet, and constitutes an ideal material in which to carry through such an excavation. Just as the electrical tube railways of London were placed in the dry London clay—a most desirable material for tunneling—so the tunnel will be in an equally suitable geological bed.

The maximum depth of water over the tunnel will be 160 feet, and the thickness of the roof, or "cover" above the tubes will be about 150 feet of solid chalk—an ample protection against any attack by submarines or explosives. In England and France the gauges of the railways are virtually identical, and at the present time English rolling stock is running in France as an adjunct of the allied forces. The portal or mouth of the tunnel on the British side would be at Maxton, about one mile inland from the coast, and would be under the direct fire of guns already mounted both at Dover Castle and also at the Western Heights forts.

A certain length of the tunnel near the English coast will be so constructed as to enable, in case of necessity, a section of a mile in length to be filled up to the roof with water. This water would be admitted through sluices under the control of the forts, and it could not be pumped out from the continental side. But no permanent injury would accrue to the tunnel itself from such flooding.

The railway would thus be rendered useless to any invader if occasion required. Other precautions similar to those which exist today in the case of the St. Gothard, Simplon and Mont Cenis tunnels, for temporarily destroying the portals, would be provided. The time required for the construction of the tunnel will be from six to seven years, but methods are under consideration by which it could be completed in a considerably reduced period. Questions have been asked as to whether there was certainty of the two ends of the tunnel meeting when boring from both sides of the Channel. In the case of the Simplon tunnel through the Alps—distance 12 1/4 miles, without intermediate shafts—the divergence of the two headings from the true centre line was a maximum of a little over four inches.

No Longer Dependent On German Scientists

Noted U. S. Pathologist Tells of New Resolves by Great Britain

Dr. William H. Welch, the noted pathologist, who went to Europe on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation, has returned firm in the conviction that the war will end in favor of the Allies, but expressing the belief that the end is not yet in sight. Dr. Welch made a careful study of the effect of shell shock on soldiers and the method of treating such cases. Speaking of matter related to science, Dr. Welch said: "Britain will not neglect science after the war as she did before. She is no longer dependent on Germany for lenses, etc. A council has been organized as part of the Privy Council of the Kingdom and the ablest scientists of Britain are working with it. This council considers not only the industries which bear upon the war, but those which bear upon the whole good of the nation."

First English V. C.

The Victoria Cross awarded to Lieut. Robinson, who brought down the Zeppelin, is the first V. C. given for services in the United Kingdom. The Victoria Cross is awarded for "some signal act of valor or devotion to the country," performed "in the presence of the enemy." All Britain's enemies until this war were overseas or on the sea, and Lieut. Robinson is the first to score off England's sole invader, the airship, in this country. The gallant Warfield did his deadly work over Flemish soil.

Wheat Growing in England

Wheat growing in England is profitable. One 20-acre field yielded 1,000 bushels of grain which sold at \$1.75 a bushel, worth \$1,750, and in addition the value of the straw paid for all the labor.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE AEROPLANE ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WAR

AERIAL NAVIGATION IN THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

At the Close of the War There Will Be No Longer Any Doubt But that the Skilled Aviators Developed by the War will Utilize Aeroplanes in More Peaceful Pursuits

No more thrilling page in the romance of war has yet been written than that which records the mastery of the air by heavier-than-air machines. The story told in The Globe by Frederick Palmer snacks of the tales of Jules Verne and H. G. Wells, when as yet man was limited in his means of locomotion to the surface of the earth and the surface of the sea. Ten years ago aviation was in its experimental stage. The name had not yet found its way into the standard dictionaries and encyclopedias. Practical men shook their heads and dismissed the idea of aerial flight as a passing craze that would run its course and die a natural death. Eight years ago the improvements effected enabled the aviator to attain a speed of thirty-nine miles an hour for a distance of ninety-five miles, at a maximum altitude of 400 feet. Frederick Palmer, in this third year of war, tells of machines with a speed of 165 miles an hour, flying at an altitude of 10,000 feet, and capable of carrying heavy loads in addition to the pilot and observer. Steadily improving in speed, endurance and climbing powers, the war has brought the heavier-than-air machine to a point of efficiency not dreamed of ten years ago. When peace comes there is no longer any doubt that aerial navigation will be a strong competitor on land and across narrow seas and lakes for the traffic that is now satisfied to travel at a maximum speed of sixty miles an hour on land and about thirty miles an hour in water. The spectacle of an aviator, who before the war was unversed in

aerial locomotion, taking aeroplanes across from England to France for delivery at the front, and gliding through the air at the rate of 165 miles an hour, shows the tremendous possibilities that are opened up by the developments in aviation.

The romance of aviation is bound up with two other romantic pages in the history of locomotion. The invention of the pneumatic tire for bicycles by Dunlop, and the birth of the motor car, with its internal combustion engine, paved the way for the coming of the aeroplane. For without the pneumatic tire the motor car would not have made such strides in popularity, and without the motor gasoline engine the heavier-than-air machine would have been stillborn. England was slow to enter the field of aviation until the motor had reached a stage that offered every prospect of success. With characteristic energy Britain set about adapting and improving the ideas of French and American engineers and aeroplane builders as soon as the machines had passed the experimental stage. This engaged courageously in maintaining order among the entire populace. What the Boy Scouts of Bucharest did on this occasion was a repetition of what Boy Scouts in different parts of England have done under similar circumstances.

In the early part of 1915, Bristol introduced a practical scheme for utilizing all her Boy Scouts in the event of aircraft raids. The scheme caught on there with such enthusiasm that it was unanimously adopted in other parts of the continent. This scheme was introduced with the one idea of giving large numbers of Boy Scouts an opportunity to "be prepared" if occasion should unhappily arise. Nor, as recent history assures us, have the Boy Scouts been found wanting when the call to duty was sounded.

In the event of an aircraft raid a Scout's duty consists of assisting in rescue work, procuring equipment from nearest troop headquarters, sending for police and other assistance, calling attention to dangers from explosive incendiary bombs, giving first-aid assistance and performing numerous other duties.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in his capacity as Chief Scout for Canada, said farewell to the Boy Scouts of Montreal recently. In the course of his very excellent remarks, the Chief Scout said: "It has been a labor of love for me to do what I could to further the Scout movement in Canada and show my strong personal interest in everybody and everything connected with the great movement. But I am happy to say that I by no means cease my connection with the Scout movement, because I am President of the Boy Scouts in England. During the five years I have been Chief Scout here it has been a great pleasure to me to see how this movement has progressed in Canada and the excellent work accomplished. This has been shown many times in the rewards given to Scouts for saving life at the risk of their own. This is as it should be. It is the duty and the pleasure of every good Scout to at all times help others.

Remember, the Boy Scouts are bound by their oath to be respectful to their seniors, to help those in distress, to behave in an honorable manner, so as always to be a pride to the Boy Scouts. You boys are growing up fast and will be the next generation in Canada. I hope you will always remember what you have learned as Boy Scouts and that when you grow up you will always be loyal to your Sovereign and your country and do your utmost as Canadians to carry on the future of this great Dominion. I take leave of you with great regret; I wish you every possible luck in your future lives and I hope you will, one and all, do well and grow up to be a credit to Canada."

An interesting figure in the snapshot photographs of the recent meeting between the British Sovereign and King Albert of Belgium on Belgian soil is a picture of Prince Charles, the youngest son of the Belgian Monarch, in Boy Scout's uniform. The Boy Scouts of Belgium figured repeatedly in the dispatches, which told of the German invaders' devastation, marching through that country two years ago. Yet the German frightfulness has not even accomplished the destruction of the boys' organization, and it may be safely conjectured that the conclusion of the war will witness a wonderful revival of the Boy Scout movement in Belgium.

Zeppelin Swears He Will Destroy London

Either This or Die. But the Chances Are He Will Die

An American business man now in Switzerland, who recently talked with Count Zeppelin in Stuttgart, told a correspondent that the Count has sworn to destroy London by airship bombardment or die.

Count Zeppelin, whose illness has been accentuated by his opponents' claims that the dirigible raids accomplished little or nothing, and cost dearly, is determined to send a fleet of seventy or eighty monster aircraft over London in the near future.

He has become a fanatic on the subject, and insists he will never abandon his resolve to obliterate Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament and every important edifice and monument in the English capital.

He will not commit himself, however, as to whether the destruction of London will force the British to demand peace, as his most fervent partisans continually argue. Commenting on the reported threats of Count Zeppelin to wreak destruction on London, the correspondent's informant said: "Zeppelin is quite ready for Count Zeppelin. Germany's air campaign is a frightfulness campaign the same as the U-boat campaign earlier in the war, but without any of the possibilities of the former submarine frightfulness."

If the Germans gradually shorten their lines in the West, it was pointed out, it is certain they will bring within the radius of allied aircraft some of Germany's most vulnerable points.

Water Supply in Sask.

An Inexhaustible Supply of Water Can Be Had Almost Anywhere

A schedule of 23 questions dealing with various aspects of the question of water supply in the Province of Saskatchewan was recently sent out by the Government of that province to approximately 1,800 persons. The Public Service Monthly, Regina, says concerning this:

The importance of the matter and the interest taken therein is shown by the manner in which the schedules were returned, as almost every one of them have been filled out and sent in and evidently much care and time has been expended in an endeavor to give as full information as possible. Special thanks are due to the many correspondents who have taken the trouble to add copious remarks, which in many cases have been found of much value in assisting the Statistics Branch to gain a thorough understanding of the situation.

"It has been clearly shown by this inquiry that underlying the prairies of this province there is an inexhaustible supply of water and in comparatively few places only is it found so deep as to make the expense of procuring it beyond the means of the ordinary farmer.

"Regarding the quality of the water in the wells, while it is admitted that a varying degree of alkalinity is found in some parts, being generally greater according to the depth of the well, scarcely a case is recorded of well water being unfit for domestic use. The water may be and indeed often is hard, but it is always usable.

"In some districts it seems possible to find water almost anywhere at no great depth; in others the best place to sink a well is a difficult matter to decide on. Many correspondents call it a matter of chance, and some believe in the time honored methods of the 'water witch,' but the majority sink their well where they want the water, and if unsuccessful try again. A good supply has frequently been struck within twenty feet of a dry hole of equal depth."

Mustn't Waste Good Shells

Throughout the big naval battle off the coast of Jutland the commander of a British super-dreadnought had remained at his post, imperturbable, giving his orders briefly and making no comments, until it happened that the gunnery officer trained the huge 15-inch gun on a German destroyer and blew her clean out of the water. The captain calls up the officer on the telephone, and in that slow, English fashion, asks: "Was that necessary?"

That was all. The officer understood. The captain was right. It was an unnecessary waste of big shells when smaller calibre would have served the purpose equally well, and danger of being torpedoed one forgets occasionally the virtue of economy.

German Rat Trap

Devilish Devices Set By Huns in Trenches Which They Desert

"Mention was made recently of the 'tortoise-bomb' which the Hun scatters about his trenches before he deserts them," writes an officer, "things which burst on the lightest contact. Our men recently have made acquaintance with man-traps in the enemy trenches. They are constructed on the principle of the old-fashioned rat-trap with powerful jaws that clasp together when a spring has been released. They are sufficiently strong to break the leg of a soldier who unctiously treads on the 'platform' of the trap. In dry weather this contrivance is covered up with loose earth. In wet weather it is concealed in the mud. Our troops, of course, have been warned of the existence of these devilish devices, and I believe the man-trap has not secured many British or French victims. But it is another example of 'frightfulness' added on to the long reckoning which one day the 'cultured' German will have to face."

Did Not Fulfill Requirements

Once a high-school principal was having a dispute with one of his teachers, a vivacious young lady. She claimed that the word "man" meant mankind as a whole, while "men" always signified the masculine gender. The principal maintained that there were exceptions and triumphantly quoted: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels," But the young lady answered demurely: "That won't do, for you see, both genders are mentioned there."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Air Passage Of the Channel

The Routes of Future Commerce Lie Above the Sea

Ever since the war began, with England and France fighting shoulder to shoulder and the old spectre of Napoleonism buried for ever, there has been renewed discussion of a channel tunnel to connect the two countries. It has been assumed that the war has demonstrated the necessity for such a tunnel and refuted the argument against it, that it would be a source of military weakness to Great Britain. But has not the aeroplane made an under-sea tunnel as archaic as the horse car? For a fraction of the cost of burrowing beneath the English channel a fleet of airships could be maintained, affording cheap and rapid transit. Mr. Frederick Palmer made the trip across from England to the firing line in France the other day in "a good, steady bus," and timed himself in crossing the channel. It required just 17 minutes to negotiate the actual distance across the water, and not at its narrowest point, either, as against an hour and a quarter, the best time that could be made by a fast steamboat. Mr. Palmer reports that it is not unusual for fifty aeroplanes to make the trip in one day. When the war ends thousands of men in France and England will have become trained air pilots and navigators. What more natural than that they should put their military training to commercial use by embarking in the business of aerial transportation from Paris to London? The man who has steered a "bus" through the welkin will never again be content to steer a bus through Piccadilly. There ought to be a splendid opening in trade after the war for these masters of the sky. The routes of commerce of the future lie above, not beneath nor even upon, the sea. — Boston Transcript.

Britain's Need of Grain

An authoritative estimate places the importers' requirements at 592,000,000 bushels, but this may be reduced to 560,000,000 owing to dearthness of wheat and also freights. Exports from Argentina, Australia, India and Russia could aggregate 216,000,000, leaving 344,000,000 for North America. It is recognized that North America will be called upon largely during the entire season to supply importers' needs.

Frail Creature

The Mother: I see a triangular tray to hold a piece of pie unharmed in a lunch box has been invented. The Boy: But who would harm such a little piece of pie as you cut, mamma?—Yonkers Statesman.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

Figure up Ramsay's prices, his No. 1 quality merchandise, his cash discounts, his silverware coupons, his unexcelled service and see where you stand, you will find Ramsay's name heads the list. Our November days are too strenuous and demands upon our time too heavy to allow us to sell peanuts but loads of merchandise are daily leaving **The Busy Store**. There's a slogger in the fence and there's a reason for all this. Hundreds of pairs of men, boys and youths overcoats and felt left over store during the cold days, this necessitated immediate duplicate express shipments, and now again we are showing mens one buckle over shoes at \$1.35 and boys \$1.25. Mens felt boots from \$2.25 up also a beautiful range of kiddies high top felt.

Groceries Booming

Have you tried our jam? 4 lb. tins at 60c. as fine as ever made. 2 1/2 lb. baking powders reg. 50c. also our always price 35c.

Robin Hood Flour

Our price still \$5.00 worth today at mill \$5.15. Big buying ahead keeps our price such that we can lay out these surprises to our customers. Car to hand on Friday last another due in 15 days. Set in on flour at these prices.

Arrivals This Week

Include all our childrens coats, a choice showing of same from \$3.75 up also caps and hoods to match.

Our boys and youths military overcoats are beautiful goods.

J. & T. Bell's fine shoes for ladies, buttoned, laced or pumps. See our full range of these, prices \$3.75 to \$6.50.

10,000 lbs. live chicken and fowl wanted at once. Prices the top of the market. Several 1,800 lbs. mares with choice colts for sale. If you want to buy or sell or meet the person you are looking visit Ramsay's Busy Store

J. A. RAMSAY

"The Busy Store" ~:- Where the People Trade

P.S.—Have you got in on our Free Silverware deal? Look this up.

See Posters for Saturday's Apple Sale. - Cheaper than Ever

MILITARY WATCHES

With Plain and Luminous Dials.

Fine Ladies Combination Watches

The bracelet can be attached or detached in less time than it takes to tell.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES

in all sizes and grades.

EATON PRICES FOR ALL

Don't bother bringing your catalogue. You Will find one on our counter.

GAUDAUR'S NEW JEWELRY STORE, GLEICHEN

Pillows, best in Alberta at the price \$2.25, \$2.75 \$3.25 a pair
Come and look them over at the Gleichen Furniture Store

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Potatoes 60c.

You will be at the Naval concert tonight, sure.

Read all about J. M. Telford's auction sale in this issue.

Everything in threes and supplies will be found in James' Hardware.

Leave your order for a Columbia Gramophone at Gaudaur's new Jewelry Store.

A bunch of high grade Waltham and Hamilton watches just received Gaudaur's.

Gaudaur is watching Tim Eaton. Read what he says and then whom for your home man.

To own a farm and keep it clear of debt is better for old age than any life insurance.

Mrs. Enil Grisham has returned to visit her relatives after an absence of about five years in B. C.

First Bo—What aint raised in price since war was declared? Second Bo—Poker chips. They're always what the dealer says.

At the request of Premier Borden Sir Sam Hughes resigned his job as minister of militia, and the first works is on display at Ottawa.

Matthews & Kidney have purchased the entire stock of the Farmers Supply Co. and Mr. Hawthorne has accepted a position with the firm.

And now some of the Lord's Day Alliance people want to stop threatening on Sunday. Some of these good-goods should go over and tell the Huns it is naughty to shoot anybody on Sunday.

Every Thursday—K. of P. Every Monday—Children's. Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Manager Grisham is completing arrangements to produce the "Hippodrome Vaudeville" in his Opera House shortly. Watch for the date. Among the professionals to take part are Miss Betty Barrows, Miss Daisy D'Avra, Mr. Loring Kelley and Mr. A. T. Layne.

Calgary merchants and newspapers are conducting a red hot "buy-at-home" campaign. And, yet, would you believe it? Every day these same merchants are doing their level best to take away the business from Gleichen and every other small town in the west. Oh! constance thou sure art some jewel.

On Saturday night, November 25th, the United Producing Co. will give Gleichen another one of their excellent theatrical performances in the Opera House. This company has given many good shows here in the past and will not mar the reputation they have earned. "Pag of My Heart" is to be the production a week from Saturday. Look for full information next week.

Master Levitt Ramsay, who attending the Western Canada College at Calgary, spent Sunday with his parents.

Our attention has been called to the fact that a Winnipeg mail order catalogue quotes printed butter wrappers at exactly the same price as the C.A.L. prints them for—\$4 a 1,000. The only difference is that those who order from Winnipeg have to send the \$4 with the order and pay 75 cents extra for express before they can have a peep at them. The C.A.L. always prefers to show a proof to a customer before printing them, thus guaranteeing satisfaction. This is only one instance of how the catalogue feeds the people. Another point is that few people know real vegetable parchment when they see it and mail order houses too often use a very cheap imitation of it.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawable to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. WISE
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YOU'LL FEEL
GOOD IN
OUR FINE
FURNISHINGS



Feeling good is the one big thing in life. What else do we live for. To really live you must have comfortable socks and underwear and shirts and pretty ties—all kinds of good fitting, good feeling, good looking clothes. We have them.

We treat you right when you buy. Come in.

Hicks Trading Co.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited.

We now have on hand a very complete and new stock of all kinds of lumber, also a car of cement and one of shingles. In fact our entire stock of building material is

Brand New and we respectfully invite you to call and inspect same

No bill too large or none too small for us to furnish. Call and let us give you a figure on that new house or barn. Estimates cheerfully given. We make a specialty of mail order competition and deliver the goods, as promised.

Give us a Trial

C. L. FARROW, Local Mgr.

The Gleichen Call

I desire to give Five votes in your Prize Contest 1918 to

Name of Contestant

Signed